# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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## LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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Tri-Weekly..... 5 00
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☞ Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.

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Each additional square, one half the above price.

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No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

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### Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern closes at 12:00 M., and arrives at 6:30 P. M.

Southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R. (small office close at 9:0 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 6:0 A. M., and arrives at 5:00 P. M.

Mailboat to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:0 A. M.

L. & F. R. R. closes at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 12:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Shelbyville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Lebanon R. R. closes at 12:0 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Bardstown R. R. closes at 8:00 P. M., and arrives at 1:00 P. M.

Shewneetown Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Henderson and Rivers (tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 9:00 A. M.

Taylorsville Stage closes at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:30 P. M.

☞ On routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 night, the way-mails close at 9:00 P. M.

### DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

*Jeffersonville Railroad.*

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express 4:0 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago Night Express..... 1:00 P. M.

*Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.*

On and after Sunday, May 4th 1862, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Chicago and St. Louis Express..... 8:0 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express..... 8:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

St. Louis Night Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Mail..... 7:30 P. M.

*Louisville and Lexington Railroad.*

Express Train at..... 6:50 A. M
Accommodation Train at..... 4:00 P. M
Freight Trains on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

*Louisville and Nashville Railroad.*

Passenger Train for Edgefield leaves at..... 7:45 A. M.
Freight Train for Nashville and Memphis branch will leave at..... 8:00 A. M.
Train for Lebanon will leave at..... 8:45 A. M.
Train for Bardstown will leave at..... 4:00 P. M.

### The General Hospitals.

Hospital No. 1 corner of Ninth street and Broadway.
Hospital No. 2, corner of Eighth and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Hospital No. 4, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5, corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6, corner of Centre and Green streets.
Hospital for small-pox, on Bardstown road, near Cave Hill Cemetery.

REBEL NEWS FROM THE GAP.—Special despatches to the Petersburg Express, dated Knoxville, May 24, say: "The enemy attacked Cumberland Gap in large force on Tuesday about noon. The last attack they charged up to the breastworks. The enemy's loss was 150 killed and 400 wounded; our loss, 17 killed and 30 wounded. The last repulse was effectual, when the Yankees skedaddled.

"The Federals have been reinforced by eight regiments, and have completed a floating bridge across Cumberland river, General Morgan commanding. It is believed that they will attempt to make a flank movement, for which our forces are prepared. There is no other news here."

We rather presume this information is of the canard order, for we agree with the Madison Courier, that while we do not know of any rebel General who is not at this time in a tight place, we think Gen. F. Kirby Smith is in a more terrible situation than any other commander. His headquarters are at Knoxville, in the midst of a bitterly hostile people, whom he has spared no pains to outrage in every conceivable manner. At Cumberland Ford is General Morgan and his splendid army, waiting the word to advance. Eastward, on the only railroad in all that region of country, are Generals Milroy and Schenck, cutting him off from all connection with the east. At Chattanooga and Cleveland, on the same line of railroad, is General Mitchell, watching his movements with a keen eye. How General F. Kirby Smith is to be relieved from this "fix" is more than we can see.

☞ Did all the pretty female rebels of New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, and other places, who flew to arms and donned uniforms for the defence of the former city, run away with Gen. Lovell when he scampered off in the direction of Jackson? We can imagine the despair of the dear creatures if they were left behind, but Lovell had particular business with Beauregard and could not tarry. His departure will form the theme of many a future ditty, of which we give a suggestive specimen:

Gen. Lovell he stood on New Orleans streets,
A combing his milk-white steed,
When Capt. Nancy Bell came riding by,
A wishing the hero good speed, good speed—
A wishing the hero good speed.

"O, where are you going, Gen. Lovell?" she said.
"O, where are you going?" says she,
"I'm going, my dear Capt. Nancy Bell,
Gen. Beauregard for to see, see, see—
Gen. Beauregard for to see."

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM GEN. MITCHELL.—The Chattanooga correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel writes that the Federals attacked the Confederates at Bridgeport on the 29th, the latter falling back on Chattanooga. General Reynolds reports that the enemy are crossing the island, and while he was leaving the place the cars ran over some of our troops, wounding several; two, probably, were killed. It is reported at Atlanta that part of Mitchell's forces were advancing from Gunter's landing on Rome.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The following gentlemen were elected by the stockholders at their banking house in Lexington, on Monday last, directors for the present year, viz: M. C. Johnson, H. T. Duncan, H. Shaw, C. S. Bodley, W. A. Dudley, Geo. W. Sutton, and J. M. Bush. At a meeting of the directors on Tuesday (yesterday), M. C. Johnson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected president.

FARMERS' BANK.—At the annual election for Directors on Monday last, in Frankfort, P. Swigert, James Harlan, A. C. Keenon, J. M. Lancaster, E. H. Watson, James M. Todd, and John Macklin, were elected Directors. At a meeting of the Board, P. Swigart was unanimously re-elected President.

☞ Mrs. Jane Dinwiddie returns thanks to Mrs. Sarah E. Snyder, Mrs. Figg, Mrs. Neel, Mrs. Linny McDavitt, B. Campbell, and Daniel Nolan, of Shelby county, Ky., for a valuable supply of hospital stores for the sick and wounded soldiers.

☞ The pastoral relation between the Rev. B. F. Lacy and the Frankfort Presbyterian Church has been dissolved by the Presbytery, and the Rev. John S. Hayes, of Nashville, has been tendered and has accepted the pastoral care of the church.

An official rebel despatch received at Richmond from Corinth of the 1st says: "We have retaken Tuscumbia and Decatur. Mitchell has not more than 5,000 troops all told at and around Huntsville. The enemy are moving on our front, and we are preparing to meet him."

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.—We learn from the Wheeling Intelligencer that Colonel De Villiers, who has been for some time in command at Point Pleasant, by the result of a recent Court Martial, has been dismissed from the service.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.—The New York Tribune, under this heading, states that the spectacle of government bonds at a premium when there is no taxation to redeem them, or even paying their interest, was exhibited in Wall street last Saturday for the first time since man has inhabited this planet. The European nations, even while their grinding taxing machinery is in full run, find it impossible to keep up their bonds at or near par. Even the richest of them, England herself, with all her terrible engineery of taxation, cannot come nearer to it than six per cent., even in this her season of profound est peace; while Austria and Italy are twenty and thirty per cent. behind, and Spain in the neighborhood of fifty. Making all allowance for the lower rates of interest on the national obligations of the European governments—which in fact is of slight account, considering the higher value of money in our new country—the financial phenomenon still stands perfectly unique. Our bonds, with no present support whatever, reach a point which European bonds, with every present support possible, cannot attain. How comes this? Not from any figment of the imagination. The men who buy these bonds at these prices are not the hot-blooded, the impulsive, the adventurous. They are chiefly the coolest, the best calculating, the most canticus capitalists in the country. What influences them? Not patriotic ardor, nor spirit of self-sacrifice—these things are no longer called for; but the sober conviction that their money cannot be more wisely and securely invested. And this all comes from the fact that the government has their absolute confidence. They have entire faith in its stability; and consider that the whole future is under pledge for the redemption of its obligations. They feel sure that the taxation, though not yet in existence, is sure to come; and that the people will meet it to any necessary extent. They have not the slightest misgiving about either the ability or the disposition. What must the monarchies of Europe think of a government resting solely upon the popular will, that commands such supreme confidence. The Old World is now daily getting lessons of the latent power of free institutions, that it has never before even so much as dreamed of. Its keenest critics, its wisest authorities, blunder like simpletons when they undertake to judge us by their familiar standards. As the London Times had the candor to confess, "every incident in the conduct of this war has taken the world by surprise; everything appears to be going in the way least expected." And the climax of it all is, that, in the face of John Bull's uniform prediction that the federal government must collapse about this time from sheer financial exhaustion, its bonds are now quoted above par, and that, too, while the war yet rages, and before a dollar of taxation is imposed. The old enmudgeon, when he hears of this, will be more nonplussed than ever.

☞ We learn from the New Albany Ledger that Francis S. Adams, Esq., for forty-two years a resident of Corydon, Harrison county, Ind., died in that village on Thursday, the 1st inst. Mr. A was a highly esteemed citizen.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The docket for the summer term, 1862, of the Court of Appeals, will be closed on Tuesday, the 13th day of May, inst. All records filed after that day will be docketed for the next winter term.

☞ Mr. M. B. Morrison, for some time route agent on the Louisville and Lexington railroad, has been transferred to the Nashville and Louisville road, where he will act in the same capacity.

☞ Doddridge Jett, of Frankfort, one of the rebel prisoners taken at Shiloh, died at Chicago recently.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

### THE ADVANCE TO CUMBERLAND GAP.

*The Rebel Defences and the Union Preparations—The Wisconsin Parrot Gun Battery.*

MERSHON'S CROSS ROADS,
Laurel Co., Ky., May 2, 1862.

Broken down, tired out, and dropped behind to recuperate in inglorious ease, while the strong, hearty regiment continues its march to a prospective fight and consequent glory, I do not feel in the pleasantest vein of humor to-day, while the sun shines so brightly and the birds sing so sweetly and the mountain breeze tempers the heat of the sun so mildly, and all together admonish "Onward! onward!" It's like captivity and would be most irksome, but the presence of dear woman in her loveliest character lends a beauty to the scene and gives a charm to the life that divests it of most of its horrors. Women as the nurse of sick soldiers can be appreciated by the citizens of Louisville fully, for they have perfect Florence Nightingales among them, but the mountain air can boast of women fully as good if not so many of them, and I, your correspondent, can fully testify to at least one family of them. For almost two weeks myself and a fellow soldier have been lying with the fever at the house of Mrs. Amanda Baugh, the widowed mother of two Union soldiers, and the universal friend of all of them. To her and her interesting family I would return those sincere thanks of my friend and myself that our tongue fails to do. We are now, however, if it will be interesting to know it, better, able to get around, and will soon rejoin the regiment, we hope in time for the great fight.

We receive nearly every day word by passing supply-trains of how matters are going on at the Cumberland Ford, and all the rumors current there in regard to the doings at the Gap. Every one concurs in the statement that there is to be a tremendous fight necessary to take it, as they have the strongest intrenchments that have yet been occupied by the rebel troops, and are determined to make a stand, for the occupation of the place by Federals would cut off all communication between Richmond and the army of the rebels in Mississippi by the quickest and most convenient route. Twas said that Gen. Smith, the rebel commander there, sent a braggadocio message to Gen. Morgan, who is commanding on our side, that he would defend the place until every one of his men, and himself, too, were numbered among the killed. Morgan coolly replied that when he attacked the place he would take it or all of his men, and himself, too, would be numbered among the dead. I don't know much about Smith's character, but, from all accounts, Morgan means what he says when he talks that way. It's more likely Smith's defiant style, like Buckner's black flag, was gotten up merely for show, and will not, in the end, prevent an unconditional surrender.

Near the Gap, Morgan has engineers and miners working every day, as he is trying to plant a strong battery on a point that overlooks the enemy completely, and every day there are advances made in the work. They have been reinforced lately by the Wisconsin battery that was sojourning in the fair ground at Louisville through the winter, and as it is composed of splendid Parrott guns, and is supposed to be the best battery out here, it very likely will be the one posted on the mountain. I do not know what other batteries are out there now, but the following is a complete list of the regiments there.

[For prudential reasons we omit the enumeration of the forces now at the Gap.]

There are three Brigadiers there; General Morgan, Carter, and Spears, and as there will be a brigade or two more than they can manage, there may be some chance for deserving Colonels who aspire higher. I do not know that he would desire it, but I do know that there can be no one more deserving of that honor than Colonel Lindsey, of the 22d Kentucky, and that none can bear the honor more gracefully than he, or with more credit to himself and satisfaction to the country. He is young, energetic, and brave, has passed one of the severest campaigns of the war, on Big Sandy, with great credit, and is considered one of the best tacticians in Kentucky. He graduated with the highest honors at the Kentucky Military Institute, was a captain in the State Guard as long as that association remained loyal, and one of the first in the field when the sons of Kentucky were aroused by the clarion shout, "To arms!" He is, in short, an efficient officer, and the giving to him of a brigade would redound more to the credit of the country than it would add to his own personal gratification.

When I reach the ford I will be better able to give you more detailed accounts of the proceedings there, and as they have a telegraph in operation now as far as Barbourville, I will try and telegraph the most important news to you: always, of course, providing that a military necessity don't stand in the way. C. G. S.

☞ Joseph Sparks, while fishing with a seine in Honey creek, near Terre Haute, on Saturday last, was drowned. Mr. S. was a native of Bullitt county, Ky.

LETTER FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

*Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer:*

DEAR SIR: I wish to publish in your widely circulated journal, a brief card, which I request your other city papers to copy. I consider that the Petersburg Express, in announcing the arrival in that city of my wife and children, and the wife and children of Hon. Horace Maynard, has slanderously assailed the reputation and patriotism of these ladies in stating "that although the husbands have exhibited an unaccountable hostility to the South and its cause, they (the ladies) are firmly attached to the Confederacy."

There is not one word of truth in this statement, unless it is alleged that the homes and firesides of these ladies, in Knoxville, from which they have been unceremoniously expelled by an insolent order of the commanding General, constitute the Confederacy. The order was issued to these families by William M. Churchwell, Provost Marshal at Knoxville, giving them thirty-six hours in which to leave the Confederacy, leaving their houses and furniture behind, and escaping with a portion of their wearing apparel. Churchwell, who issued the mendacious order, no doubt took great pleasure in doing so. The hatred of Mr. Maynard's family grows out of Maynard having beaten him two thousand votes in that district in a contest for the United States Congress. The hatred for my wife and five helpless children grows out of my having convicted him of falsehood and dishonesty, in a court of justice, in a certain bank suit and huge swindle I brought against him. He ought now to drive out of the Confederacy five officers in his rebel regiment, who preferred the grave charge against him, at Richmond, of trying to draw from the army, upon false papers, *forty thousand* dollars more than he was entitled to? A fit representative of the morality, virtue, and integrity of the bogus Confederacy! My family are up in the vicinity of Bordentown, New Jersey, and feel that to have escaped with their lives, and a part of their clothes, from the savage hosts of the Confederacy, is a great blessing, and that they can sing in good faith,

"God of my life, whose gracious power,
Through *seven deaths* my soul hath led,
Has shown us in the darkest hour,
His lifted up my sinking head."

Every member of my family, old enough to appreciate the horrors of this infernal rebellion, despises the so-called Confederacy and the unprincipled villians who inaugurated it. The only difference between me and them is, that I claim to be capable of despising the wicked concern and all connected with crucifying it with more *pure hatred* than they can! But then I have trained them up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," which implies obedience to law and order and an undying hatred of secession and its guilty authors.

The work of murder, arrests and imprisonment goes bravely on in East Tennessee, as my family inform me, who left Knoxville the latter part of last week. They were shooting Union men down in the streets, arresting hundreds, and shooting down fifty or sixty in one instance, after they had surrendered and were under arrest. They marched between three and four hundred through the street, with some of them barefooted and their feet bleeding, taking them to the depot and shipping them to Dalton, Ga., to work upon their fortifications. These men, denied water, would lift out of the mud-puddles in the street, with their hands, after a rain, what they could to quench their thirst.

In God's name, I call upon President Lincoln, and upon his Cabinet and army officers, to say how long they will suffer a loyal people, true to the Union and to the Government of their fathers, to suffer in this way! The Union men of East Tennessee are largely in the majority—say three to one—but they have no arms; they are in the jails of the country; they are working on rebel fortifications like slaves under the lash, and no Federal force has ever yet been marched into that oppressed and down trodden country. Let the Government, if it has any regard for its obligations, redeem that country at once, and liberate these people, no matter at what cost of blood and treasure.

They have suffered these outrages for the last twelve months, and are now despanding, nay, despairing of any relief. Let an army—"a terrible army with banners"—go at once into East Tennessee, and back up the loyal citizens, while the latter shoot and hang their persecutors wherever they can find them. I want an army to serve for me as a forerunner—a sort of John the Baptist in the wilderness, so that I may go back with a new press, type, and paper, and resurrect my Union journal, and tell one hundred thousand subscribers weekly what is going on upon the borders of civilization.

In conclusion, I return my most sincere thanks, and thanks and gratitude of my persecuted family, to Lieutenant Speed, the rebel officer who had them in charge, for the kind, courteous, and gentleman-like treatment they received at his hands, in protecting them against the insults of secession blackguards, seeing after their baggage and turning them over to Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe. The gentlemanly intellect of a Whig and Methodist has not been crushed out in this true-hearted Virginian, by the incurable disease of secession. And whatever may betide him in the ups and downs of this unholy war, he will have my good wishes and the good wishes of my family. I am, &c., W. G. BROWNLOW.

CROSSWICKS, N. J., May 3, 1862.

### THE ADVANCE ON NEW ORLEANS—OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL BUTLER—THE CAPTURE OF BILOXI AND PASS CHRISTIAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE GULF,
SHIP ISLAND, April 18.

*To the Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to report my safe arrival at Ship Island on the 21st of March, after a series of casualties, set forth in my last report from Port Royal to the General commanding the army, but from there no further accident.

For three days after my arrival a storm prevented the landing of either troops or stores. Upon consultation with flag-officer Farragut, I was informed by him that he would probably be able to move in seven days.

Accordingly, by dint of the most strenuous labor of my troops day and night, I had embarked and ready for embarkation 6,000 of my best men to support his operations, a force judged to be sufficient for the advance, to be at once supported by the remainder of my disposable force. After waiting four days with troops on shipboard, I learned from the flag officer that storms and the water at the bar had prevented his getting his ship into position. For sanitary reasons I disembarked troops, and shall re-embark to-morrow, and shall sail for the Head of the Passes, when I am informed that the navy will be ready for operations.

I have pleasure in reporting the safe arrival of all the troops assigned to this department. The last regiments from the North arrived last night, the Connecticut 13th Volunteers, except Nim's Battery, the only drilled corps of artillery given me, which had, for some unexplained reason, been detained at Fortress Monroe. During my enforced delay by shipwreck, Gen. Phelps had sent away both the Constitution and Fulton steamers, so that I am much crippled for transportation; but "where there is a will there is a way," and I shall be able by means of sailing vessels under tow, to make my way up the Mississippi.

But for ulterior movements on the coast, one, at least, of these steamers will be of the last necessity, as well as several light draft steamers for which I had made requisitions on the Quartermaster-General. In the meantime I have sent a regiment and a section of a battery, under the direction of Major Armstrong, my Chief of Staff, to co-operate with the Navy, to demand an apology for an insult to our flag of truce, sent on an errand of mercy with a ship-wrecked passenger, as well as to destroy the position of a regiment of the enemy at Pass Christian. This service was gallantly performed, and the proper apology made at Biloxi.

The town surrendered into our hands, and the rebels at Pass Christian, an equal force and four pieces of artillery, driven from their camp, which, with its materials, was burned. No lives were lost, and only two of our men were wounded. I trust my next despatch, by the first opportunity of sending by a mail steamer, will give an account of a large and as successful an operation. I think it due to the good conduct of the brave men of that expedition to ask to have published the general order upon the subject inclosed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

NEWMARKET, Va., April 23

FROM GENERAL BANKS'S COLUMN.—General Jackson has escaped us. The anaconda which was to have embraced him within its coils has not proved sufficiently swift in its movements for the rapid fugitive. With the smallest possible amount of baggage, many of his tents, and much of his camp equipage, having been sent on in advance of him, he is able to retreat more rapidly on the approach of the Federal forces than it is possible for us to pursue. He is gone, unless some extraordinary movement should be made, or, with his forces increased by large reinforcements, he should choose to make a stand and fight.

He left the valley turnpike at Harrisonburg, turned eastward with his army, crossed the Shenandoah at Elk Run, and is now half way up the mountain beyond, at the gap through which the turnpike leads to Gordonsville. I saw his camp there to-day, twenty miles distant from my point of observation, which was upon the summit of a peak of the Massanattan range, six or seven miles from this place.

This smoke from his fires was plainly visible to the naked eye, but by the aid of a powerful glass I could clearly distinguish and count the number of tents which still remained with him, and had not been sent forward with the principal part of his baggage.

He is now thirty miles only from Gordonsville, and upon a road which presents no impediment to his progress. Not a sign of a rebel, scout, or picket could be found throughout the valley, which was scoured thoroughly with our glasses, exploring every road in its course among the hills and valleys below us.


YELLOW SUGARS—
20 bbls Yellow Sugar;
5 bbls very fine Porto Rico;
Received this day and for sale cheap by
TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.
may8

MASS LICORICE—
15 cases A. O. C. Mass Licorice;
15 do La Carmona do;
In store and for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.,
may8 316 and 317 Main street.


ADVANTAGES OF DEEP DRAINING.—At a late meeting of the Surrey Agricultural Society, Mr. Butcher, a leading agriculturist, on receiving a prize for the best practical results from draining, made the following remarks:

Entering upon an explanation of his plan of drainage, he avowed himself to be a deep drainer, and to have been so for the last thirty years. He remembered to have been laughed at for placing a main drain thirteen feet deep. In the place where he had carried on his operations, the surface drainage had been attempted by one after another most unsuccessfully, but the needs still remained just the same, and could not be cured. He, however, having plenty of energy, and the owner placing at his disposal plenty of money, he had succeeded in restoring an estate which had been represented as irreclaimable. He felt pleased that he had succeeded, because the old men of the day gone by were unable to find out the secret. He found it out thus: that while others were content with mere surface drains, he dug deeper and deeper until he came down to the springs.

He made a deep main drain, while his general drainage was about four feet, though on coming into the farm he found his neighbors drainage about two feet. He felt that the land he had drained was drained efficiently. He advised that land should not be drained in small portions, end with furrows; but even in a clay soil, to allow the moisture to pass quickly through, as if through a colander, without leaving any of it to adhere to the surface. If the water was required to be carried off the surface, it must be done by ploughing on a flat surface, and whatever draining was done on stiff land was required to be done deep. On meadow land it was necessary to be careful, and to drain on a proper system, with the drains not too closely connected; always keeping one consideration in mind—not to study an artificial position, but to take nature's surface; and as nature makes the fall of the land, let the workmen take the cut.

THE TAX ON DOGS.—In view of the fact that the tax bill before Congress imposes an annual tax of one dollar a head on dogs, a Missouri paper remarks:

One dog to each family in the United States would be a very moderate computation. This would give us in round numbers probably 8,000,000 dogs, each of which consumes annually food sufficient to raise a pig worth a dollar. The cost, therefore, of feeding the dogs in the United States is $8,000,000, which amount may be considered nearly, if not quite, a dead loss to the nation.

A much more important question to consider, however, is how many millions of dollars are annually lost by the sheep and other domestic animals killed by dogs. This question cannot be solved until the attention of the census-takers or the assessors shall be directed to the matter. Ohio has already made the experiment, and it was found that the loss in that State, of sheep killed and injured by dogs in 1861, amounted in value to $96,795 95.

Extensive wool-growers in some portions of the country, who keep choice breeds, have estimated their individual losses by dogs at several thousands of dollars annually, notwithstanding the utmost care to prevent them. The havoc made by a single dog, which has become addicted to sheep-killing, is astonishing, and when two or three such dogs associate for their work, as often happens, one or two visits will be sufficient sometimes to destroy a large flock of sheep.

Still more important: injury which the country sustains by dogs remains to be considered. Thousands of farmers have abandoned raising sheep on account of their destruction by dogs. Others, in nearly all places, are deterred from engeging to any considerable extent in this most important and profitable branch of husbandry for the same reason. Of the great loss which the country sustains in this way there can be no doubt. The number of sheep in many of the older States has been largely decreasing annually. Those States are now waking up to the importance of adopting measures to decrease the number of dogs, and for obtaining a revenue from them to remunerate sheep owners for their losses. Under these circumstances we have become large importers of woollen goods, and even wool. Instead of drawing on factories of our own for a supply of clothing for our immense army, we were obliged to import from Europe.

In the West there is everything to favor, and nothing except dogs to prevent producing immense quantities of wool, and producing it very cheaply. We have also every facility for manufacturing it in our midst. Such manufactories would increase our population, and would consume a large proportion of our surplus grain and provisions, which now have to seek distant markets at a loss.

### BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY QUIGLEY, MORTON, & CO.

RATES FOR GOLD.
Buying—1½@1¾ prem. Selling—2 prem.

PAR FUNDS.

Kentucky Banks, Treasury Notes.
State Bank of Ohio, All Certified Free Banks of
State Bank of Indiana, Ohio.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Eastern Money..... 1 ☞ cent dis.
Missouri—
Good..... 2 ☞ cent dis.
Farmers'..... 20 ☞ cent dis.
Western..... 20 ☞ cent dis.
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Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse,

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Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
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Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,

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AND

THE MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION,

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SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

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Perhaps after Marriage.

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From whatever cause originating and no matter of

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CURES GUARANTEED!

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Sworn and subscribed before me, this 26d day of November, 1851. WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman,
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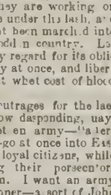

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

☞ Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in the course of a debate on the confiscation bill several days ago, made this somewhat remarkable assertion:

A confiscation bill is purely a military measure. It can only be justified, if it is a proper and necessary measure, in prosecuting war. A rebellion so formidable as this is a civil war, and must be subdued by open war. Prosecutions for treason are civil remedies, after war is over, enforced by courts, juries, witnesses, and all the incidents of legal trial. The Constitution surrounds such a trial with numerous safeguards. It must be by due process of law; it must be in a state or district previously ascertained by law; it must be by a jury; it must be upon indictment found by a grand jury; the witnesses must be examined in open court; and the punishment cannot extend to a forfeiture of estate beyond the life of the accused. It is, therefore, manifest that if confiscation is a civil remedy, every measure proposed is unconstitutional.

But it is not a civil remedy. It is war. It is war against an open foe in arms. It is to be tested by the laws of war, by the law of force. We kill our enemies without trial; we enter upon their lands; we destroy their property; we commit numerous acts unjustifiable except by the laws of war. We punish without conviction. To test the constitutionality of this act by the safeguards prescribed for the citizen, would be as ridiculous as to invoke a jury before you kill your enemy in battle.

Now, Senator Sherman in this assertion places himself between the horns of a dilemma. If confiscation as presented in the pending bills is a civil remedy, which the Senator denies, he admits that it is unconstitutional; but if it is a war measure, which he asserts, nobody denies that it violates the rules of civilized warfare, which exempt private property on land from confiscation. Therefore, the policy, whether it be deemed a civil remedy or a war measure, and it must be one or the other, is, according to the Senator's own showing, unlawful and indefensible. And such is the incontestable truth.

But this scheme of confiscation, regarded as a war measure, violates not only the rules of civilized warfare, but the dictates of common prudence. It is impolitic as well as unlawful. It is absurdly impolitic. We confess the feature of this entire discussion which has seemed most inexplicable to us is the honest belief of some rational men that the fulmination of a law of confiscation would contribute to the triumph of our arms. How any rational man can honestly believe this we cannot comprehend. The belief assumes that what at best must remain void until our arms shall triumph will nevertheless promote their triumph. It inverts and confounds the necessary order of things. It is literally preposterous.

Consider, in this point of view, the operation of Mr. Trumbull's confiscation bill, for example, which confiscates the property and frees the slaves of all found in arms against the Union or giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. How, in the name of human reason, could this measure contribute to the triumph of our arms? The assumption of the friends of the measure is that the rebels would instantly lay down their arms and withdraw their aid and comfort for fear of being impoverished by the federal government! Do these shallow mortals really imagine that the rebels are more afraid of the federal government, which is not now in reach of them, than they are of the revolutionary government, which stands between them and the federal government, with the power actually to inflict the punishment which as yet the other can only threaten? The assumption is irrational in the last degree. It is utterly ridiculous.

The effect would prove exactly the contrary in a terrible degree. The fear of being impoverished by the revolutionary government would prevent the rebels from laying down their arms and withdrawing their aid and comfort, on the one hand, while, on the other, having thus unavoidably incurred the penalty denounced against them by the federal government, the fear of being impoverished by that would stimulate them to oppose its triumph with the energy of despair. Furthermore, this powerful stimulus would be heightened indefinitely by the conviction that the measure was in fact nothing more or less than the guilty scheme of abolition the apprehension of which hurried them into rebellion at first. The measure, instead of promoting the triumph of our arms, would thus promote with fearful vigor the triumph of the rebellion.

But this is not all. The measure would not merely render the suppression of the rebellion more difficult, involving the criminal expenditure of treasure and of blood, but it would surround with fresh if not insuperable embarrassments the re-establishment of the Union. It would dangerously complicate the mighty problem in both its civil and its military aspect. In short, it would prove a formidable blow to the hopes of patriots.

Such is a faithful outline of the practical operation of Mr. Trumbull's bill; and the same is true proportionately of every other pending bill of the class. They are all simply instruments of national destruction. They are war measures that in this mortal struggle aid the enemy and cripple ourselves. And such in a greater or less degree must be the character of every confiscation bill designed as a war measure; for the proper office of confiscation, with due respect to Senator Sherman, is civil not military, the punishment of crime and the encouragement of virtue not the winning of victories in the field. And this for the simple reason that confiscation cannot be carried into effect until victory is won.

The true course, in our judgment, is to put down the rebellion by the plain strong arm, break up and disperse the revolutionary power, re-assert the authority of the government, and, then, when we are clearly in a situation to protect the rebel citizen if he returns to his allegiance, we may wisely as well as rightfully denounce confiscation against him if he contumaciously refuses to return. In this way, confiscation, properly guarded and constitutionally administered, may promote the re-establishment of the Union; but in no other. In any other way, confiscation can serve only to gratify the spirit of vengeance, while prolonging and embittering the strife of brethren.

There is profound wisdom in Senator Collamer's remarks on this head. "But the first thing to be observed," he said in his recent speech in the Senate, "is, that, however legislation may take place, nothing can be practically done on that point until the insurrection as an armed insurrection is put down, suppressed, for then alone is it that your law can really operate. The plans which different gentlemen have presented all look to that. None of them in any of their essential and leading purposes can be carried into effect in any way until we possess the country. They are not means to that end—the end of suppressing the armed rebellion; they are only to take effect after the armed rebellion is suppressed, for that must be done in order to put such a law into operation; and the question is, can we legislate now wisely, discreetly, advisedly, in such manner that our law may be put in operation misgivings about that. I cannot but agree with some suggestions that fell from the honorable Senator from New York [Mr. Harris] the other day. Events are rapidly transpiring, circumstances take place in the course of a week, perhaps, which will call for new forms of legislation or supersede those we may now think pretty well advised, and I cannot but think that we are losing nothing, if we mean to act with discretion on this point, by witnessing the progress of events." In these views we entirely concur. They are sagacious, statesmanlike, and manly. They cannot fail to exert a salutary influence upon Congress.

☞ The rapid retreat of the rebels upon their quaking capital has given rise to many theories as to their ultimate intentions. We think with the New York Journal of Commerce that their movements indicate that they will abandon Virginia and seek refuge in the Gulf States. There, says our contemporary, they hope for the aid of summer fevers, and possibly they entertain the idea that by concentrating forces at one and another point they may overpower our armies of occupation at different places on the Southern coast. But of this there is no very great probability. The retreat from Virginia will result in the abandonment of their cause by large numbers if not all of their Virginia troops. In the whole of this war the feeling of State citizenship has been uppermost in the Southern mind. The people have no attachment to the Southern Confederacy as a Government or a nation, and it will be very difficult to persuade a Virginian that he is fighting for the Old Dominion, when he is in a Southern State and Virginia is occupied by the armies of the United States. The same is true, and will prove true we have no doubt, of each of the States in secession. North Carolina will be in the Union within a brief time after Virginia is abandoned, and Eastern Tennessee will no longer be under the compulsion to which she is now subject. Louisiana is practically ours by the occupation of New Orleans, and the resources of the retreating army of the rebellion, or reinforcements as well as supplies, will be cut off more and more as each successive State is recovered. It was easy to persuade Georgians and South Carolinians to fight in Virginia, for the frontier of the United States was considered by them as beyond Virginia, and they were keeping back the war from their own States. But it will be very different when Virginians are invited to fight in the Gulf States and abandon their own homes.

But will the great army of Yorktown retreat Southward? It is hardly probable that McClellan will let them have time for it. He will doubtless scatter them before his hosts. He is already on their rear guard. If they fall back on Richmond they will be there surrounded and annihilated or captured en masse. If they retire toward the North Carolina line, by way of Petersburg, they will be overtaken, and compelled to turn and give battle, or break up and scatter never to be gathered again. The component parts of the army are so diverse and heterogeneous, that demoralization once commencing will be rapid and almost total. That a great tendency toward such demoralization already exists among them is sufficiently plain. The conduct of the soldiers as reported, and the whole account of their general discipline, indicate it. Such facts as the barbarous concealment of torpedoes in abandoned stores and carpet bags, indicate, instead of an army held together by a high moral principle, rather a horde of men growing infuriate from defeat, and resorting to the lowest means of revenge. Such men cannot remain in an army, cannot be kept in order while on a retreat. Since Manassas yielded to the strategy of McClellan, the military experiment has been tried and the total inability of the rebellion to sustain itself by force of arms is proved beyond a doubt. The appeal to arms has resulted in judgment for the Union. The hour for the President to display his ability in rallying Southern men to the Union, and opening a way to make the war end in the glorious triumph of the government over the hearts as well as over the armies of the South, is rapidly approaching.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday, by armed men *firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag.*

Commodore Farragut said this in his letter to the Mayor of New Orleans. The Mayor, in his reply, did not deny that helpless women and children had been fired on for giving expression to their pleasure at the sight of the old flag. Of course the fact was as the Commodore stated it, and it illustrates strikingly the character of the New Orleans rebels. Com. F. says that he will speedily and severely punish those who shall commit such outrages in future, but most certainly it is his duty to shoot or hang all who were concerned in *that* outrage.

Such atrocity, as the Philadelphia Press says, almost exceeds belief. At the very moment when, in spite of the reiterated boasts of the traitors, their metropolis was placed at our mercy, they used the last moments of their waning power to perform this murderous deed. In future ages, those who read the full history of the conspiracy will wonder whether the authors of the rebel atrocities belonged to the human race of the nineteenth century, or were infernal spirits of wickedness and depravity.

As to the talk about our being surprised, nothing could be more false. If the enemy had sent us word where and when they would attack, we could not have been better prepared.
*Gen. Grant.*

We wonder whether Gen. Grant wishes to have it understood, that, if the rebels had sent word when and where they would attack, he himself would have been at Savannah, nine or ten miles off.

☞ Jeff. Davis published an address to the rebel hosts at Yorktown, announcing that he would take command of them in person, and giving them to understand that the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy depended upon their maintenance of their position. But he staid in Richmond, and in ten days they were in full flight.

☞ It is said that Gen. McClellan, in anticipation of the rebels' retreat from their Yorktown intrenchments, wanted McDowell's division to be sent to Gloucester Point and across the York river to Williamsburg to intercept their flight, but his wishes were not complied with. If they had been, the whole rebel army would have been captured.

☞ We used to hear Fourth of July orations proclaiming in florid language what the people of the United States were capable of doing. But our people, within the last few months, have, in the rapidity and brilliancy and greatness of their achievements, far more than justified the wildest boast ever uttered in their behalf.

☞ One rebel paper, we perceive, suggests that a compromise might be possible. Well, suppose we compromise upon the ground of the rebels abandoning their armed opposition to the Federal Government but retaining the privilege of making mouths at it for six months.

☞ As true a dying speech as ever was uttered was that of Geo. W. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentucky—"the rebellion is a failure."

☞ The Richmond Despatch complains that rebel soldiers have been buried in that city before they were dead. We don't know that there was anything very wrong in it.

☞ The price-current of the Southern Confederacy fluctuates so rapidly that we can obtain no reliable quotation.

☞ Lady Davis says that the Southern Con-

☞ The New Orleans papers were boasting of the female troops organized there. According to their statements, a considerable number of the New Orleans women, armed and accoutred, enrolled themselves for the defence of the city, and a glowing description was given of the enthusiastic reception, at the levee, of a female company from Mississippi. Of course we are utterly astonished that New Orleans was taken without a terrible battle. We have nothing to say about the men, but we can't understand why the women didn't fight. Why, some of our women, judging from the way they talk, would, with half a chance, fight with swords, pistols, bowie-knives, dirks, broomsticks, big pins, teeth, and finger-nails. Did the female warriors of New Orleans conclude at the last moment to throw down their arms and rush into those of the invaders?

☞ Some Pennsylvania troops captured on Monday by the rebels beyond Yorktown were found in Williamsburg when Gen. McClellan occupied that place attending the rebel wounded left behind in their precipitate flight. What a contrast is presented by this kind, humane, and Christian conduct, to the admission of the Richmond papers that the Confederates have in some instances buried their sick before they were dead.

☞ We can't see why Editors don't give credit for the paragraphs they copy. Every day we see hundreds of our own in the most respectable papers of the country not credited at all. We count for instance eighteen in that excellent paper, the Philadelphia War Press of last Saturday. We hardly know whether to be most gratified with the compliment or vexed at the injustice.

General Halleck has signified his intention of inquiring into every case of gallantry on the field among the privates of the army, and reporting the names to the Governors of the States to which the cases belong, for their action.
*Exchange.*

We have heard of some cases of "gallantry" of a few of the officers when off duty that they probably wouldn't like to see reported to the Governors of their States.

☞ The Richmond Whig, a rebel organ, bitterly assails the rebel administration, charging it with the responsibility of the death of Gen A. S. Johnston. The fact is, the whole rebel Government is responsible for every drop of blood and every tear that the war causes to be shed—and for every sigh and groan and cry of agony.

☞ We have got possession of so many of the railroads and rivers of the South that the rebels can't long feed their armies. The rebellion, if not another blow were struck, would soon die of a collapse of the belly.

☞ It is considered a well established truth that battles are decided not so much by the number of men killed and wounded as by the number scared.

☞ Virginia has now had a full year's experience of secession. How does it agree with her?

☞ If any of our hotel keepers or steamboat officers want first-rate runners, let them apply to the rebel army.

☞ A rebel leader upon the scaffold would be the right man in the right place.

☞ It is believed that at least 15,000 rebels found their "rights" at Shiloh.

☞ Rebel statements and boiled eggs should be taken with many grains of salt.

☞ Secession was a fault. Its present position is a falter.

STANTON AND McCLELLAN.—The following paragraphs from two of the most loyal and respectable New York papers contain matter for grave consideration. The New York World says:

But why were the rebels permitted to escape from Yorktown at all? The answer is at hand, and the time has come when it should be made public. The rebel army has escaped only because General McClellan's plans were interfered with, and in an essential particular upset by the Secretary of War. General McClellan proceeded down the Potomac with the understanding that Gen McDowell was to follow him with his *corps d'armee*. It was intended that the operations against Yorktown should be preceded by the taking of Gloucester Point by McDowell. Had this plan been adhered to retreat would have been impossible. It is the Secretary of War who is answerable for the escape of Johnston's army—a blunder which has defrauded our brave soldiers of the glory of that valiant and vigorous fighting for which Mr. Stanton professes so much admiration.

Upon the above, the Commercial Advertiser remarks as follows:

So says the World, and sooner or later official statements and revelations will prove that it speaks only the truth. In fact, the Tribune, once so bold and marked in its laudations of Secretary Stanton, at length admits that the Secretary of War "once opposed a request" of Gen. McClellan's, "but the President granted it on the ground that he had promised to do so." The truth is gradually coming out, and the charges of interference by the Secretary, first openly charged and condemned by the Commercial Advertiser, will eventually be more than proved.

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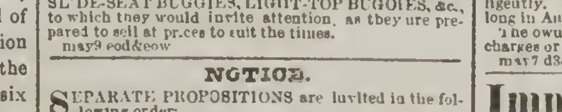

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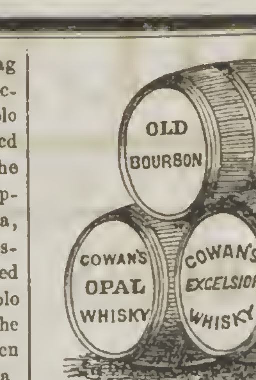
SEPARATE PROPOSITIONS are invited in the following order:
To paint the building of the Methodist E Church South, situated on the corner of Fifth and Walnut.
Proposition 1. To paint all of the inside old wood work in basement story with two coats, and the new three coats, except the banisters of the seats, which are to be varnished, and the pulpit, which is to be finished in gloss white; the walls of the hall, lecture-room, and library-room are to be sized and painted with three coats: the ceilings of all the rooms in basement to be whitened.
Proposition 2. To paint all the inside wood work, except the seats, in the body of the Church, two coats; the pulpit col. mns and arching about the pulpit to be finished in gloss white.
Proposition 3. To paint the walls and ceiling with one coat sizing and three coats lead.
The very best of material to be used. The Committee claim the right to say what colors shall be used on the different kinds of work. Propositions may be handed to and further informat on obtained from any of the undersigned till Saturday, May 10, 4 o'clock P. M., when the Committee will meet and make the awards, they claiming the right to reject any or all propositions.
J. H DENNIS,
MARSHAL HYDES,
JAS. L. BROWN,



**G. H. COWAN,**
**BOURBON, EXCELSIOR, & OPAL WHISKY DEPOT,**
No. 721 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth.
n9 d1m

TENNESSEE, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA GEORGIA, AND LOUISIANA BANK NOTES wanted, for which I will pay the very highest market rates.
A. BLAND,
m9 d3* 403 Main st., near Fourth.

**Wanted,**
A WHITE GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. None need apply without good references.
F. M. WHITTLE.
m9 d2* Sixth st., between Chestnut and Broadway.

WINES—
250 cases Claret Wine;
20 casks do do;
100 bbls Sauterne do;
30 bbls White do;
50 cases Hockheimer Wine;
30 do Muscat do;
50 do Champagne do;
For sale by ANTHONY ZANONE & SON,
m9 Fifth st., below Main

SUNDRIES—
200 bbls copper distilled Whisky, 1 year old;
150 bbls Old Bourbon do;
30 pkgs French Brandies;
25 pkgs Sherry and Madeira Wine,
4 hhds New England Rum;
2 hhds Jamaica do;
2 hhds St. Croix do;
2 pipes Holland Gin;
15 bb's Apple Brandy;
10 bbls Peach do;
50 cases & boxes Sardines;
Anisette Cordial, assorted do, Maraschino, Curacoa, Vermouth, Absynthe, Leslie Bitters, &c., at
ANTHONY ZANONE & SON'S,
m9 Fifth st., below Main.

APPLES—80 bbls choice received this day by
m9 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

HOPS—70 bales prime New York in store and for sale by
m9 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

FLOUR—50 bbls Extra for sale to close consignment by
m9 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

WHITE FISH—50 half bb's No. 1 new just received by
m9 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

HERRING—10 bbls No. 1 Roe Herring, new and fine, for sale by
m9 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

CHEESE—150 boxes New York and Western Reserve for sale by
m9 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

CEDAR CHESTS—All sizes for sale low to close consignment by
m9 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

NEW CODFISH AND HAKE—A few drums extra large for sale low by
m9 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

BROOMS—
150 dozen Shaker Brooms;
30 do do Hearth Broom;
10 do do Whip;
Just received and for sale by
m9 GARDNER & CO.

SUGAR—
10 hhds P. R. Sugar;
40 hhds Yellow do;
20 hh's Crushed Sugar;
Received and for sale by
m9 GARDNER & CO.

SHOT—75 kegs Patent Shot received and for sale by
m9 GARDNER & CO.

**LOST.**
ON the 3d inst., a 63-day Note, dated March 3, 1862, signed by P. V. Duncan, in favor of E. L. Huffman, for $319 84. The finder will please leave it at Huffman, Duncan, & Co.'s, on north side Main, between Second and Third streets.
m7 b1&12* E. L. HUFFMAN.

**CARD.**
HAVING SOLD MY SALOON AND RESTAURANT to T. T. BEATTY, I cordially recommend him to my former customers. S. F. CORNELL.

**PHŒNIX**
**Saloon and Restaurant,**
Fourth st., opposite National Hotel.
HAVING PURCHASED S. F. CORNELL'S HOUSE, I would inform my friends and the public that the new house will be open on Friday morning, the 9th inst. Everybody is invited to participate in the christening ceremonies at 10½ A. M. A sumptuous Lunch, with Liquors, Wines, and Cigars, will be served to all.
m8 d3 T. T. BEATTY.

**Notice to Water Consumers.**
BY a rule of the Water Company, persons having street plugs are entitled to sprinkle in front of *their own premises* to the middle of the street. This privilege has been much abused. Those who hereafter violate this regulation of the Company will have the water turned off.
m8 d6 A. HARRIS, Pres't.

SUNDRIES.—
32 bbls choice N. Y. Apples;
20 boxes new Cheese;
350 do old do;
8 tubs choice W. R. Butter;
13 firkins do do do;
24 cases Eagle Mat hes;
2 cases Richardson's matches;
10 cases Sardines;
3,000 lbs Bologna Sausage;
200 barrels Neshannock Potatoes;
20 boxes No. 1 Herring;
3,000 bdls Wrapping Paper;
50 boxes Ink;
100 groce Blacking;
In store and for sale by
m8 d6 ABNER COOPER, 145 Fourth street.
Democrat copy.]

**TO BANKERS and MERCHANTS.**
FOR SALE—A WROUGHT IRON SALAMANDER SAFE, with burglar-proof locks (cost $550 in New York), 4 ft 2-12 high, 3 8-12 wide, and 1 4-12 feet deep, all inside measurement.
may3 dlf CORNWALL & BROTHERS.

**TARRANT'S**
EFFERVESCENT
**SELTZER APERIENT.**
This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the PUBLIC as the most EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE
**SALINE APERIENT.**
It may be used with the best effect in
Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles,
*And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is Required.*
It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.
It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.
Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.
Manufactured only by
**TARRANT & CO.,**
No. 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren st.,
*NEW YORK.*
AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
may8 d&wly

PINE-APPLE CHEESE—Just received a choice article No. 1 Pine-Apple Cheese in store and for sale by
m8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CREAM CHEESE—60 boxes blue-grass Cream Cheese in store and for sale by
m8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

SHAKER PRESERVES—25 cases assorted Shaker Preserves just received and for sale by
m8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

LEMON SIRUP—50 boxes pure Lemon Sirup in store and for sale by
m8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

FRESH PEACHES AND TOMATOES—
40 boxes Fresh Peaches;
20 do do Tomatoes;
m8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

FRENCH MUSTARD—A superior article in store and for sale by
m8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

HECKER'S FARINA AND CORN STARCH—20 bxs each just received and for sale by
m8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

**A Handsome Country Residence,**
Five miles from the city, on the Bardstown road, twenty-five acres of ground, with an excellent house of eight rooms, kitchen, and all the necessary out-buildings. The grounds are well set out with evergreens, fruit trees, grape-vines, &c., and has a well of superior water, with a milk-house attached, all in good order. The above will be sold low or exchanged for city property. Apply to JAMES L. LEMON,
m7 d12is Under National Hot l.

**NOTICE.**
On the 28th day of April, 1862, a negro man, calling himself LEXIUS HENSON, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 33 years of age, bright mulatto color, 5 feet 7½ inches high, weighing 140 lbs., heavy whiskers and mustache, round full face and high forehead, black and almost straight hair. Speaks intelligently. He claims to be free, but is supposed to belong in Augusta, Georgia.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
may7 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

**Improve Your Sight.**
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES, in gold, silver, and steel frames, at the *OPTICAL STAND* in
**L. A. CIVILL'S Store,**
431 South Main street,
5 doors above Fifth st.
☞ Constantly on hand superior Field Glasses and a full line of Optical Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments. Sold wholesale and retail. may6

**J. B. WALKER,**
**Merchant Tailor**
South side Main st., between Second and Third,
HAVING visited the Eastern markets and purchased a full and elegant stock of everything pertaining to a Merchant Tailoring establishment, I, as usual, offer them to the PAYING individuals.
A few No. 1 Journeymen can obtain good situations. Apply soon.

**WANTED!**
**F B G**
FEATHERS 20,000 lbs. BEESWAX 5000 lbs. GINSENG 1000 lbs.
For which we will pay the market price in
**CASH.**
R. A. HOLDEN & Co.
67 Vine Street, Cincinnati.
may5 d3m

**OCULIST AND AURIST.**
PARTIAL Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Catarrh, and all diseases and affections of the organs of
**SIGHT AND HEARING,**
successfully treated by
H. RALLS SMITH, M. D.,
Office 308 Green st., bet. Third and Fourth.
Read the following certificates:

BOWLING GREEN, May 12, 1860.
I can cheerfully say that Dr. Smith has greatly relieved me from that unpleasant affliction, deafness. Not only has my hearing been improved under his treatment, but my general health also.
WM. C. PERRY.

BOWLING GREEN, Feb. 1, 1860.
I am eighty years of age, and have been almost totally deaf for many years. Dr. Smith, with very mild treatment, has almost completely restored my hearing to me, and greatly improved my general health.
ESTHER JONES.

BOWLING GREEN, Jan. 22, 1860.
Dr. Smith has restored my hearing in my left ear, after six years of total deafness.
G. W. SHROEDER.

BOWLING GREEN, May 13, 1860.
Dr. Smith, with very mild treatment, has completely relieved me of a roaring in the head of fifteen years duration, and considerably improved my hearing.
W. J. HOBSON.

HARRODSBURG, Aug. 12, 1859.
With much pleasure, I bear testimony to the skill of Dr. H. R Smith, in the treatment of my daughter for deafness, accompanied with a discharge from the ear. He has effected a complete cure, and I gladly recommend him to the afflicted as a gentleman and physician.
J. W. DUNCAN.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19, 1860.
Dr. Smith, with very mild treatment, has improved my hearing. I have been partially deaf for twenty-three years. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Smith to all similarly afflicted.
may5 d&wtf G. T. ELSTONE

**D. C. HEISKELL**
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, and is selling very cheap for cash. m3 d6*

**FRANK ERSKINE.**
**SHELBY COLLEGE & SUPPLEMENTARY**
**Lottery Office,**
No 309 Jefferson st., near Third.
For Tickets in the above Lotteries call on or address
m1 d12is FRANK G. ERSKINE.

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**
THE firm of RICH & CO was dissolved on the 11th of April by mutual consent, H. G Smith retiring.
B. & H. D. HOWARD,
H. G. SMITH,
ROB'T F. RICH,
m3 d6 GEO. H BARTHOLOMEW.

**Shelby College Lottery**
AND
**Library Association Co.**
TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED IN THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY and in the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMPANY'S Supplementary Drawings from the following *licensed* Vendors in Louisville, Ky:
THOMAS G. ASH,
No. 148 Fourth st., below Main.
H. T. ASH,
No. 331 Market st.
JARRETT BULL,
No. 404 Market st., above Preston.
CHAS. N. COBBE,
No. 316 Fifth st., below Jefferson.
R. DeHART,
No. 519 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth.
W. B. ERSKINE,
No. 115 Third st., in Old Post-office Buildings.
FRANK ERSKINE,
No. 309 Jefferson st., near Third.
PHIL. E. GRAY,
No. 304 Jefferson st., above Floyd.
J. H. GAMBLE,
No. 318 Market st., between Third and Fourth.
C. LANDRAM,
No. 306 First street.
G. MOORE,
Fourth st., under National Hotel.
JNO. McMAHAN,
No. 806 Market st., above Shelby.
H. O. MERCER,
No. 409 Third st.
THOS. PAYNE & W. F. MEYER,
Fifth st., between Main and Market.
S. N. STEELE,
Market st., two doors below Fifth.
M. C. TULLY,
No. 2 Second st., between Main and Market.
D. F. WRIGHT,
No. 111 Third st., near Jefferson.
W. E. WADE,
No. 615 Market st., between Sixth and Seventh.
☞ Shelby College Lottery—Manager's Office No. 234 Main street.
☞ Library Association Company's Manager's Office No. 306 Jefferson street. a29 d1sim

**HOG CHOLERA!**
**The Great Remedy of the Age**
HAS never been known to fail in the cure of Cholera in hogs when given according to directions.
I have opened an Office, 308 Green street, nearly opposite the Postoffice, for the sale of this valuable medicine. It has been tested in hundreds of instances and never known to fail when the disease was taken in time and the medicine properly given.
The remedy will cost only about 10 cts. to each Hog, and can be sent to any part of the United States. This medicine is a liquid and is put up only in quart and half gallon bottles. The half gallon bottle is worth ten dollars, and contains medicine enough for 100 hogs. The quart bottle is worth five dollars, and contains medicine for 50 hogs—each bottle having on its label all the necessary directions for using. All orders, accompanied by cash, promptly attended to. Any person wishing to purchase State or County rights for the sale of this valuable medicine will address JACOB LIGHTER,
a28 d&wtf 308 Green street, Louisville, Ky.

**HARDWARE!**
**Cutlery,**
AND
**GUNS!**
Rodgers & Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, &c.;
Dixon's Powder Flasks and Sporting Articles;
Percussion Caps and Gun Wadding;
Chains, Hoes, and Heavy Goods.
**WOLF, DASH, & FISHER,**
IMPORTERS,
No. 38 Warren st., New York.
all Fri, Mon, & Wed24

**MILLINERY**
For Cash Only.
**MRS. J. A. BEATTIE**
Respectfully informs the public that she is now opening a fresh stock of seasonable
***Paris Millinery,***
Embracing all articles in this line, which she will sell at wholesale or retail at very low rates.
**FOR CASH ONLY.**
Orders promptly and faithfully filled.
Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE.
mar24 eod3m 100 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

**Bridesburg Machine Works.**
OFFICE No. 65 North Front st., PHILADELPHIA.
WE are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ap25 d1-6m ALFRED JENKS & SON.

**JOHN M. ROBINSON & CO.**
516 Main street,
**LOUISVILLE. KY.,**
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
English, French, and American
**LAWNS & DRESS GOODS,**
BLACK SILKS, WHITE GOODS,
**GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.**
We have in store a general assortment of Goods in our line, and will continue to receive, throughout the season, accessions to our stock. Terms Cash.
**Agents for Austin Kelley & Co.'s Lo Bon Ton and Unique Hoop Skirts.**
a18 eodis15

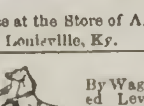
**MAYSVILLE COAL OIL.**
THE UNION COAL AND OIL COMPANY, OF Maysville, Ky., sole manufacturers of "MAYSVILLE COAL OIL," are prepared to furnish dealers at reasonable rates with oil that has been duly tested.
The many accidents which have occurred in the use of inferior low priced oils, especially such as are manufactured from Petroleum, have induced the Legislature of Kentucky to require an inspection of all burning oils made from coal or Petroleum. Economy and safety to all parties concerned invite dealers to obtain a first rate article. Orders are solicited. Address
UNION COAL AND OIL CO.,
s23 d18&w3 Maysville, Kentucky.

VERMICELLI AND MACARONI—20 boxes each in

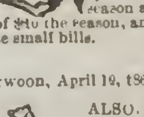
**JUDICIAL SALE.**
STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
BRECKINRIDGE CIRCUIT COURT. }
David R. Martin and John P. Yelverton, plaintiffs, against the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, defendants.
BY virtue of the order of sale in the above action, we will, on the first day of July, 1862, at Haynes's Hotel, in the town of Cloverport, Kentucky, sell, to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal amounts, with interest from date, all the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company's property, consisting of several tracts of land, in all some 6,000 acres, in Breckinridge and Hancock counties, together with the rights of way and all the buildings and fixtures, together with the railroad cars and carriages, engines, tools, implements, utensils, and other personal property used for the purpose of carrying on the business of the defendants at the Coal Mines, in mining or manufacturing coal and conveying the same to market, and all and singular, the rights, privileges, and franchises of said Company, conveyed in trust by defendants to plaintiffs on the first of July, 1856 and continue from day to day till completed, or so much of said property as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the sums of money adjudged to the plaintiffs in this action.
The purchasers will be required to give bond, with good security, payable to the plaintiffs, having the force and effect of a replevin bond; also, a lien will be retained on the real estate as additional security.
DAVID R. MURRAY, } Commissioners.
FRANK FRAIZE. }
April 3, 1862. ap25 d2aw2m

**ERSKINE'S OFFICE.**
**Kentucky Library Association Co.,**
**W. C. FRANCE & CO., Managers.**
(Successor to R. France & Co.)
**DRAWS TWICE A DAY—At 12 and 5 O'clock.**
IN this lottery purchasers have the privilege of making their own tickets—select such numbers as they may fancy—and play for as much as they wish. As it has the advantage of drawing in Louisville every person can see the drawing for themselves. It is also published in all the daily papers. For tickets in this Lottery call on or address W. B. ERSKINE,
In the Old Postoffice Building,
Third street, 2 doors from Jefferson.
All business strictly confidential. a28 d1s

**ICE! ICE!**
**JOHN P. CROMIE,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PURE
**Northern Lake Ice,**
Office at the Store of A. V. Dupont & Co., 409 Main street, Louisville, Ky. ap8 dis3m

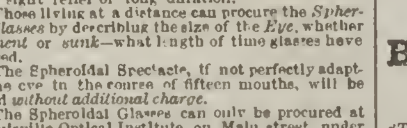


**OLIVER,**
By Wagoner, out of Flight, by Imported Leviathan; Vincent Nolte, by American Eclipse, out of Hortensia, by Contention, will stand the present season at my Stables, at the reduced price of $10 the season, and $20 to insure. For particulars see small bills. Address
F. O. MURPHY,
Bardstown.
MAYWOOD, April 19, 1862.



ALSO, at the same place, the fine young trotting Stallion SALT RIVER by Ole Bull, out of Brown Fanny, by a son of Melbourne and Poe's old black Pilot, out of a thoroughbred mare, at $8 the season and $15 to insure. SALT RIVER is a dark brown or black, 6 years old this spring, 15 hands 3 inches high, heavy set, and very strong; has fine style, superior action, and trotted in harness a mile, with little handling, on the Lexington Course, in 2:55, at four years old. This horse will be under the management and control of F. G. Murphy, who raised him. WM. JOHNSON, Assignee of
a12 d1mis* F. G. MURPHY.

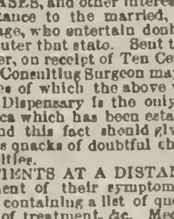
**The Best Artificial Help for Human Sight ever Invented.**



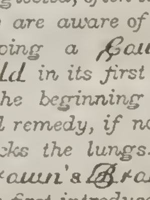
**E. SINCERE, Practical Optician,**
INTRODUCES THE
**SPHEROIDAL SPECTACLES,**
The latest and most approved Lens yet invented. The superior quality of material and the scientific structure of the same enables him to insure even to the most imperfect sight relief of long duration.
☞ Those living at a distance can procure the *Spheroidal Glasses* by describing the size of the *Eye*, whether *prominent* or *sunk*—what length of time glasses have been used.
☞ The Spheroidal Spectacle, if not perfectly adapted to the eye in the course of fifteen months, will be changed *without additional charge.*
☞ The Spheroidal Glasses can only be procured at the Louisville Optical Institute, on Main street, under the National Hotel.
☞ Superior Optical, Mathematical, and Physical Instruments.
☞ Artificial Eyes inserted without causing pain.
n15 d1m

**H. W. WILKES, JR.,**
**Manufacturer & Dealer**
NO. 496 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
Factory Findings generally
Woolen Machinery,
Card Clothing,
Rubber Belting,
Fan Mill Castings,
Calcutta Lace Leather,
Leather Belting,
Wove Wire Screenery,
Sieves, Riddles, and Traps
Gum Hose and Packing,
Wire of all Kinds,
Sheet Metals of all Kinds,
Flax and Wool Wheels,
With a thousand of other Articles.
Wool Bought and Sold.
☞ CATALOGUES (in book form), with full description and prices of above sent FREE by mail, which all manufacturers, Foundrymen, Millers, Railroadmen, Merchants, and others are invited to send for.
m24 d2aw&weow3m

**GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,**
**Chartered by the Legislature of Ky.**
**For the Cure of all Private Diseases,**
**A MEDICAL REPORT,**
(JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY 10 CENTS),
*Containing Sixty Pages and Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease,*



ON A NEW METHOD OF treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocle and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., WITHOUT MERCURY; containing a valuable treatise on that wide-spread malady of youth SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, &c., the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful habit of self-abuse. To which is added observations on FEMALE DISEASES, and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address, in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of Ten Cents or four stamps.
The Consulting Surgeon may be consulted daily on diseases of which the above work treats.
Our Dispensary is the only institution of its kind in America which has been established by a special charter, and this fact should give it a preference over the various quacks of doubtful character to be found in all large cities.
PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart, containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of country to cure any case at home free from damage or curiosity.
DR. DEWEES' REGULATOR PILLS—For Female Obstructions, Irregularities, &c. Married ladies in certain situations should not use them, as they would cause MISCARRIAGE. Price $1 per box, and may be sent by mail.
DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE—An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring, or the barren who desire children: warranted not to injure the health, and will last a lifetime. Sent to any address under seal on receipt of the price—TWO DOLLARS.
Office 314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.
THE UNION FOREVER! Communication with Louisville is uninterrupted.
All transactions private and confidential. Remember the name and number. Direct all letters to
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
may24 d&wly Louisville, Ky.



***A Slight Cold,***
*Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.*
*Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.*
***Public Speakers & Singers***
*will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*
*Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.*

**CORNER OF SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS.**
**$50,000 WORTH SUMMER CLOTHING**
Just received from New York.
THIS stock is sent to Louisville, Ky., to be sold, and GREAT INDUCEMENTS will be given to the Trade of the country, who are invited to call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere—and also city buyers. The stock is warranted, made by the best house in New York City. Must be sold in the next ninety days.
W. H. CRANE & CO.
a28 d12is*

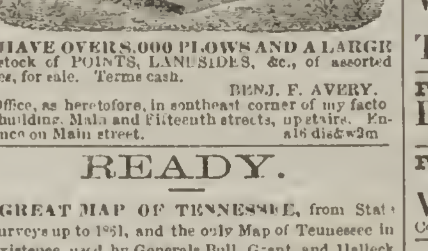
**MILITARY GOODS!**
**Wholesale & Retail.**
**C. PROAL**
217 Third street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SADDLE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF
***Military Saddlery,***
***Swords and Bowie Knives,***
***Ten-Shot and other Pistols,***
***Camp Chests, Cots, & Chairs,***
***Buffalo Robes & Over-Shoes,***
**GUM GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**
In fact everything necessary for a Soldier's comfort either in camp or on march.
**Prices as Low as the Lowest.**
m4 d3m—2awtf

**COTILLON PARTY**
AND
**RAFFLE!**
A COTILLON PARTY will be given at ODD FELLOWS' HALL on the 12th inst The holders of tickets will be entitled to a chance in a Raffle for a fine Sewing Machine. Ticket $1—to be had at Frank Madden's bookstore and at the door on the evening of the Party.
MANAGERS.
M. Frank, A. Mesmer,
W. M. Snyder, P. Rigney,
F. Pope, C. D. Clark,
T. Connell. m6 b8i

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**
**M. E. REEVES & CO.,**
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,**
121 Walnut street,
**CINCINNATI.**
Are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, and would invite the attention of Country Merchants and Sutlers before making their purchases. Our stock is large and will be disposed of at low prices. f21 d3lam

CHAS. A. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of the Amer. Exchange Bank, New York. | CHAS. HENRY MEIGS
**CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,**
**Bankers and Brokers**
50 Exchange Place, New York.
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold on Commission.
Advances made on Securities for sale.
Interest allowed on Current Balances.
Dividends collected, &c. f17 dis6m

**F. H. GIBSON,**
**Apothecary,**
Capitol Drug Store, opposite Post-office,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DRUGS, &c.;
CHOICE TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES;
FINE AND PURE LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, &c.;
FINE TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
mar19 disly



I HAVE OVER 8,000 PLOWS AND A LARGE stock of POINTS, LANDSIDES, &c., of assorted sizes, for sale. Terms cash.
BENJ. F. AVERY.
Office, as heretofore, in southeast corner of my factory building, Main and Fifteenth streets, upstairs. Entrance on Main street. a16 dis&w2m

**READY.**
**A GREAT MAP OF TENNESSEE**, from State surveys up to 1861, and the only Map of Tennessee in existence, used by Generals Buell, Grant, and Halleck to plan the Southwestern campaign.
**LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF TENNESSEE**, engraved on steel, and colored in counties, 4 feet by 8 feet long, equal to Lloyd's great Maps of Kentucky and Virginia. Completed 1st of May, 1862. Price 50 cents; in sheets, 4 copies for $1; pocket edition, $1; mounted on linen with rollers and varnished, $1 50.
**LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF TENNESSEE** shows every River, Wagon Road, Creek, and Crossing, every Mountain, every Post-office, town, and Village in the State, every Railroad and Railroad Station, and the distances between each Station is shown. Portions of Kentucky, Mississippi, and Alabama are also shown on this Map. This is the only Military Map of Tennessee ever made. ☞ Send for sample copies. Postage 3 cents on each copy.
**LLOYD'S GREAT MILITARY MAP OF THE FIFTEEN SOUTHERN STATES** and Gazetteer of the Southern Country. Colored in States, price 50 cents, 4 for $1; or colored in counties, 3 for $1. Postage 3 cents.
**LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.** 25 cents; 5 for $1. Postage 3 cents.
**LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY**, from Surveys. 50 cents; 4 for $1. Postage 3 cents.
**LLOYD'S OFFICIAL MAP OF MISSOURI** 25 cents; 5 for $1. Postage 2 cents.
**LLOYD'S UNITED STATES RAILROAD MAP.** 25 cents; 8 for $1 Postage 2 cents.
**LLOYD'S $20,000 STEEL-PLATE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS AND NEW BRUNSWICK**, showing every City, Town and Village, Canal, Mountain, and Places of Interest also showing every Railroad and Railroad Station and the Distances between each Station. Colored in counties. Equal to any $15 Map ever made. In sheets 50 cents. Postage 4 cents. 4 for $1. Same Map mounted, on linen, with rollers, and varnished. $1 15.
**LLOYD'S GREAT MAP of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER**, showing every Landing, Wood-Yard, Town City, and Tributary Stream from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico; also showing the Towns 30 miles back from the river, Landings, and the Wagon Roads leading to them; also the Islands and Channels. From actual Surveys, assisted by two of the oldest Pilots on that River, at a cost of $10,000 Price 50 cents; 4 for $1. Postage 4 cents. Mounted on linen $1 50.
These Maps can be sent by the quantity by Express at HALF A CENT cost.
**Agents Wanted in Every County.**
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
☞ Address J. T. LLOYD,
m4 d&wistf 164 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

**DR. GATES'**
**Private Medical Dispensary**
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
FOR THE CURE OF
***Private Diseases.***
**DRS. H. G. MILLER & CO.,**
PROPRIETORS.
THOSE AFFLICTED WITH any disease of a PRIVATE NATURE, such as *Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary or Secondary Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Barrenness*, or any disease of the Genital or Uriary Organs, before imparting the secret to any one should first read our New Treatise on Sexual Debility; sent by mail to any address on the receipt of one three cent postage stamp. This work contains much valuable information never before published, and of the most vital importance to the health and happiness of every individual, both male and female. It contains an elaborate treatise on the various diseases incident to the Genital Organs of both sexes, together with list of Remedies, Prices, &c.
TO THE LADIES.—We are agents of Mad. Caprani's FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, a safe and effectual remedy for all female diseases, such as irregularities, Obstructions of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and one postage stamp.
CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.
Also, for M. La Croix FRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS. By their use married ladies may limit the number of their offspring at pleasure without the least danger of injury to health. They act by preventing conception taking place. One box will last for years. Price by mail, $2 and two postage stamps.
Females will obtain much valuable information by reading our New Medical Treatise.
Persons wishing to consult us personally on any of the above diseases will find us at our office, northeast corner on Third and Market streets; private entrance on Third street, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 8 to 8 and 7 to 9 P. M.; Sundays from 8 to 11 A. M. No charge for consultation or examination. Consultation rooms entirely private. Secrecy in all cases inviolable.
Address all letters to
DRS. H. G. MILLER & CO.,

**AUGUST ELECTION.**

**For Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court.**
WE are authorized to announce the Hon. HENRY PIRTLE as a candidate for Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court at the August election.
m8 dte

**FOR CORONER.**
MR. JOHN CAIN, well known to everybody, is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county at the August election. a28 dte

**JUDGE OF APPELLATE COURT.**
FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT.
JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS, of Mayfield, Ky., is a candidate for the office of Judge from the Fourth Appellate District. a3 d&wte*

**Commonwealth Attorney for Sixth Judicial District.**
MAJOR M. H. OWSLEY, of the 5th Kentucky, authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for Commonwealth Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Pulaski, Boyle, Garrard, and Lincoln, at the August election. m27 d&wte

**For Clerk of Shelby Circuit Court.**
WE are authorized to announce J. SHELBY TODD a candidate for the office of Clerk of Shelby Circuit Court. a29 d6*

**County Clerk of Cumberland County.**
I AM a candidate for the office of county Court Clerk at the ensuing August election in the county of Cumberland.
I am now and have been in the service since July, 1861 [m27 d&wtel M. MARTIN.

**State Assessor for Jefferson County City of Louisville included.**
J. E. GAILBREATH is a candidate for the office of State Assessor for Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. a9 d&wte*
WM. H. WATTS is a candidate for Assessor of Jefferson county, including the City of Louisville, at the ensuing August election. a12 dte*

**For Commonwealth Attorney.**
J. R. DUPUY is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this district composed of Jefferson, Shelby, Oldham, Spencer, and Bullitt counties.
m1 dte*

**For Sheriff of Jefferson County.**
WE are authorized to announce W. A. RONALD as a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county.
a9 dte

**For Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County.**
CAPT. W. S. D. MEGOWAN is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election.
E a30 dte
ROBERT J. ELLIOTT is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County at the ensuing August election. a10 d&wte
T. JACK CONN is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County at the ensuing August election. a8 dte*

**For Judge of the County Court.**
WE are authorized to announce ANDREW MONROE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the County Court at the ensuing election.
a9 d&wte
JAMES HARRISON is a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court. a16 dte

**For Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court.**
MESSRS. EDITORS: Please announce Col. HENRY DENT a candidate for the office of Marshal of the Chancery Court. His eminent capacity for the place will not be called in question by any one, and the signal services he has rendered to the cause of loyalty make him a cherished favorite among all capable of appreciating his rare merits. By making this announcement you will oblige MANY VOTERS.
a26 dte
WM. J. ROBARDS is a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the August election.
a11 dte*
THOMAS A. MORGAN is a candidate for the office of Marshal of Louisville Chancery Court. m29 dte

**FOR CLERK of the CITY COURT.**
PHIL. TOMPERT, Jr., is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court at the ensuing August election.
m24 dto

**For Clerk of Bullitt Circuit and County Courts.**
WE are authorized to announce CH. R. SAMUELS as a candidate for Clerk of the Bullitt Circuit and County Court. a28 d&wte*

**FOR JAILER.**
WE are authorized to announce THOMAS SHANKS a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the August election. a30 dte
WE are authorized to announce CHAS. A. BLACK as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing election. a28 dte
WE are authorized to announce R. P. LIGHTBURN as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. a7 dte
***Rotation in Office.***
L. B. FIGG is a candidate for Jailer in Jefferson county. He desires the office for only one term, and, if elected, will not run again for the office directly or indirectly or be connected with the profits of the same. m23 dte*
WE are authorized to announce WM. K. THOMAS as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. mar11 dte

**FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.**
FOURTH DISTRICT.
WE are authorized to announce the Hon. ASHER W. GRAHAM as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Fourth District, composed of the counties of Hart, Metcalfe, Barren, Edmondson, Warren, Monroe, Allen, Simpson, Logan, and Butler counties.
m21 dte*

**WANTED**
**Situation Wanted as Teacher,**
EITHER in a public school or a private family, by a lady who is competent to teach all the branches of a polite English education, also MUSIC ON THE PIANO, in which she has considerable experience.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Bowser & Fultz or Messrs. Webb & Levering, Louisville, Ky.
m5 eod6&w2

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

**For Rent,**
A fine DWELLING-HOUSE, situated on the east side of Eighth, between Chestnut and Magazine streets. Apply to Thomas Coleman, Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance office, east side Fifth street, near Main. m7 d3

**For Rent,**
Two STORES in the U. S. Hotel building, particularly suitable for Clothing or Boot and Shoes, as they connect with the Hotel. Possession of one can be given immediately; the other on 1st June. Apply at Hotel office. may3 dtf

**OILS! OILS! OILS!**
50 BBLS PURE CANNEL COAL OIL, very superior;
25 BBLS SUPERIOR CARBON OIL;
63 BBLS MACHINE OIL, very superior.
A general assortment of LAMPS wholesale and retail as low as the lowest.
m21&bis U. B. EVARTS, No. 219 Fourth st.

**WATER WORKS.**
**LOUISVILLE**
**Plumbing**
**ESTABLISHMENT,**
No. 134 Third street, near Jefferson street.
**Water Pipes, Hose, Hydrants, &c.**
WE are prepared to introduce Water Pipes into Dwellings, Stores, and Factories on reasonable terms. We have a full stock of Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Shower Baths, Wash Basins, Hydrants, Hose Boxes, &c. Having a long experience in the business, we guaranty to give entire satisfaction for all work entrusted to us.
**DONALY & STRADER,**
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
m18 distf

**STADLER, BROTHER, & CO.,**
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
No. 106 Pearl st., north side,
and No. 117 West Third st.,
Invite the attention of dealers to their stock of
Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings and Vestings, Cloths, Doeskins, and Tailors' Trimmings, Military Goods, and a full assortment of Clothing made up in latest style.
a26 d1mis

**AMERICAN HOUSE,**
**BOSTON,**
IS THE LARGEST AND BEST ARRANGED HOTEL in the New England States—is centrally located and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.
Boston, March 4, 1862—6mly

## FRIDAY, MAY 9, 3 A. M.

### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—MAY 8.

CORRECTED DAILY BY R. F. WOODRUFF, Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

| Thermometer Open Air. | | | Max | Min. | Barometer. | | | Thermom'r attached. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6'k | 2'o'k | 9'o'k | | | 7 'clk. | 2 'clk. | 9 'clk | 7o | 2 o | 9o |
| 69 | 74 | 61 | 74 | 54 | | 29 800 | 29.773 | 63 | 79 | 70 |

| New Point Psychrometer. | | | | | | Wind. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 o'clock. | | 2 o'clock. | | 9 o'clock. | | 7 'clck. | 2 'clck. | 9 'clk. |
| Wet | Dry | Wet | Dry | Wet | Dry | | | |
| 50 | 59 | 56 | 74 | 54 | 61 | n. w. | n. | n.e. |

| Clouds. 7 o'clock | | | | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount. | Kind | Velocity. | Direction. | In gauge inches. |
| 0 | | 0 | | (?) |

### CONTENTS OF FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

Rebel News from the Gap—Rebel Accounts from Gen. Mitchel—Northern Bank of Kentucky—Farmers Bank—Dismissed from the Service—A New Thing Under the Sun—Court of Appeals—The Advance to Cumberland Gap—Letter from Parson Brownlow—The Advance upon New Orleans; Official Report of Gen. Butler; The Capture of Biloxi and Pass Christian—From Gen. Banks's Column—Advantages of Deep Draining—The Tax on Dogs—Bill to Suppress Treason, &c., in Nashville—Gen. J. T. Boyle's Report to the Military Board of Kentucky—Treachery in New Orleans—Hon. John M. Botts sent South—Our Gunboats on the Tennessee—Union Meeting in Hart County—Another Instalment of Yankees—Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Hints on Potato Disease—Interesting Telegraphic Despatches—Miscellaneous Items, &c.

CITY BUSINESS.—There was a meeting of the two Boards of General Council last evening. During the evening a joint session was held for the election of certain municipal officers, which resulted as follows:

Superintendent Louisville Marine Hospital—Dr. Donne.

Resident Graduates to Hospital—Drs. Bland and Nesbitt.

Trustees to Hospital—Dr. Crowe, Messrs. Hugh Irvine, and Wm Terry.

Trustees to Almshouse—J. M. Armstrong, Mr. Earrick, and James W. Osborne.

Attending Physicians to Hospital—Drs. Lyle, Metcalf, and E. K. Seely.

Attending Surgeons to Hospital—Drs. David Cummings, Way, Jr., and Brandise.

Consulting Surgeons to Hospital—Drs. Palmer, Crowe, and Flint.

Consulting Physicians to Hospital—Drs. John Hardin, Joseph Knight, and Hewitt.

Consulting Physician Accoucheur to Hospital—Dr. G. R. Ronald.

Chief Engineer Fire Department—M. J. Paul.

The Mayor reported the resignation of the office of Chief of Police by Henry Dent, which was accepted; whereupon Charles L. Stancliff was elected to fill Mr. Dent's unexpired term.

The salaries of the various officers and employees of the city, for the months of March and April, were allowed.

The bonds of Messrs. Gregory and Moore, Collectors of city and railroad taxes for the Eastern District, were approved.

The two Boards adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, the 15th inst.

THEATER—BENEFIT OF MISS EMMA WEBB.—A very attractive bill is offered this evening for the benefit of this pleasing and versatile actress. She appears as Lucy Ashton in the beautiful drama of the Bride of Lammermoor, and as Don Leander in the fairy extravaganza of the Invisible Prince. Between the pieces she will sing the ballad "I'm Looking for Him Home," composed for and dedicated to her by Mr. W. S. Hays, of this city. Her sister Ada will appear as Abricotina in the fairy piece, and they will give all the songs and duetts incident to it. We predict for Miss Emma such a full audience as her constant efforts to please and her varied talent fairly entitle her to expect.

REVIVAL OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Owing to the stringency of the times, the General Council deemed it proper, a few months ago, to suspend all work upon the public improvements going forward in the city, and a resolution to that effect was passed by the two boards. The necessity for the exercise of such economy not existing now, Alderman Baird introduced a resolution last evening authorizing a resumption of such improvement, which was promptly passed by the Board of Aldermen. A resolution also passed the same Board authorizing the Mayor to contract for such work as does not involve an expenditure of more then fifty dollars.

THE NEW CHIEF OF POLICE.—Col. Henry Dent, the late efficient Chief of Police, sent in his resignation yesterday to the Mayor, which was transmitted to the Council, and accepted by that body. The Council promptly elected Mr. C. L. Stancliff to fill Col. Dent's unexpired term. Although we regret the existence of the circumstances which induced Col. Dent to resign a position which he has filled to the gratification of the public, we are more than pleased with the election of Mr. Stancliff, whose experience, humane impulses, and enlightened judgment eminently fit him for a position which is too frequently accorded to the unworthy.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—Those who admire that class of amusements, and a medicum of such sport

"Now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,"

will be delighted to learn that the original George Christy Minstrels will commence a short season at Masonic Temple, in this city, on Wednesday evening next. This troupe have arrived at the standard of perfect refinement in negro minstrelsy, and, as a consequence, their popularity is world-wide.

☞ Freight cars in great numbers continue to arrive from the Ohio railroads for the reinforcement of Southern roads which have fallen into Federal hands, the rolling stock of many of the roads in Tennessee and Alabama having been almost wholly destroyed or stolen by the rebels. The cost for the transportation of a single freight car from Jeffersonville to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot, at this city, is twenty-five dollars.

RENOVATION.—We are pleased to see that the old-established church and congregation of the M. E. Church, worshiping at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, have determined upon a thorough renovation, repainting, &c., of their splendid edifice. We learn that they have already raised for the object over $500. In to-day's paper, it will be seen, they advertise for proposals for painting.

☞ Dr. M. E. Poynter, of Midway, Kentucky, yesterday received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon to the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Regiment, Col. Grigsby, and will leave the city today to join his regiment. Dr. P. is a young gentleman of fine attainments and undoubted skill, and we congratulate the Twenty-fourth that they have been so fortunate as to secure his services.

THE SICK KENTUCKIANS AT PITTSBURG LANDING.—Despatches from Dr. Chipley and Adjutant General Finnell announce that the steamer Telegraph No. 3 will start back on Sunday next. The despatches state that all the parties who went on the boat for the Sanitary department are in good health.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Bryan Burns, aged forty-nine years, of Irish nativity, died at the City Hospital on Wednesday, of inflammation caused by a wound received in an affray with some person unknown. The coroner held an inquest in the case.

ALABAMA COTTON.—Messrs. Sherley & Woolfolk received yesterday two bales of Alabama cotton, the first shipment of cotton received from that State since the inauguration of the rebellion.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Yesterday morning John Cochran, of Company D, Sixth Indiana, fell from a window at Park Barracks, breaking an arm and leg and receiving such internal injuries that he died during the day.

☞ There will be a special election for Alderman in the Fourth Ward to-morrow to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thos. C. Shanks, Esq.

☞ Mr. George G. Wilson, Adams Express Messenger, furnished us with Nashville papers last evening as usual.

☞ There is a proposition before the General Council, which was introduced by Alderman Downing, to rebuild or greatly improve the Preston-street Market.

YOUNG THOMAS ZANE.—The Frankfort Commonwealth gives the particulars of the sad accident which occurred last week in the gymnasium attached to Col. B. B. Sayre's school, in South Frankfort. While performing one of the ordinary feats on the single bar, Thomas H. Zane, son of Hampden Zane, Esq., of this city, fell upon his head, fatally injuring the spinal column, near the base of the brain. Death ensued on the following Saturday night. From the first moment after the fall, the body continued paralyzed. Speech and reason remained to the last. Our physicians gave to his case all the skill of their profession. His parents, whose desolation none can tell, lavished every attention. Art and affection were vainly exhausted for his relief. The Commonwealth adds:

According to the rites of the Episcopal Church, young Zane was confirmed a few weeks before he died. At heart, we are inclined to think, he had been a christian long before. Be that as it may, we saw a daily beauty in his life. And further, religion made his death had beautiful. Through the softened gloom, the Heavenly Comforter came wafting peace to the troubled soul.

He was an only son. His body was carried by express to Louisville on Monday morning. As the cars moved slowly off, many a sad heart, we imagine, sent after them this parting salutation to the early dead: "Young friend, generous boy, pure spirit, hail and farewell!"

We deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents in this second crushing blow they have received in the death of beloved children, but they have those christian principles, which shone forth so beautifully in their lost boy, to console them and to assure them that he is now happy in the radiant presence of his Maker.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED.—While the citizens of Louisville and Cincinnati have been busy in extending facilities for the reception of wounded soldiers from the South, we are glad to learn that the Government has not been inactive. Surgeon Wirter, of the United States Army, about a month ago was detailed on special duty by General Halleck, to establish a number of hospitals on the Ohio river, between Louisville and Cairo. This officer has succeeded in obtaining a large number of buildings in various towns in Indiana, &c., and there are, we learn, seven large buildings in and about Evansville ready for the reception of the sick. At Evansville three hospitals, containing nearly 400 beds each, are in full operation, but beside these, vacant hospitals are ready at Terre Haute, Vincennes, Henderson, Mt. Vernon, and Newburg, capable of accommodating over 3,000 men, and this number can be doubled at any time. These hospitals are pleasantly located on the Ohio or other navigable streams, and the citizens are energetically at work providing them with various comforts. So our brave soldiers at Pittsburg Landing and other points may learn with gratitude that they will be well provided for when their day of sorrow and trial shall arrive.

REBEL DESPERATION.—Two gentlemen who left New Orleans recently and came up the Mississippi river leisurely state that the entire valley between New Orleans and Memphis is one vast bonfire from the destruction of the property of the rebels. All along the river and its tributaries, the work of destruction is complete. Wherever or whenever the least objections are made to these proceedings on the part of the planters, the Confederate gunboats go up and complete the ruin. But few, however, have objected. At Memphis all the cotton has been piled on the bluff, ready to be ignited at the approach of the Federal forces, and the sugar and molasses also have been placed in a position to be precipitated into the river on the same occurrence. All the inhabitants along the river are retiring into the interior, leaving their homes and all their property, as they say the Federal gunboats can easily destroy everything, but that in the interior they can resist and fight them off. We have every reason to believe that this information is correct, as it comes to us from a source which we do not feel at liberty to discredit.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. GRAY.—We regret to learn that, owing to a physical infirmity, Capt. Anderson Gray, of Co. A, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Infantry, has deemed it his duty to resign his command and retire from the service. He is afflicted with acute otitis, which has greatly impaired his hearing, and which, his physician fears, will subject him to deafness for life. Col. Pennebaker parts with Capt. Gray with sincere regret, as he feels that, in his resignation, the country loses the services of a patriot and a gallant soldier. Capt. Gray's resignation has rendered it necessary to make some official changes in Company A, and the following promotions are announced:

First Lieutenant William W. Brady Captain, vice Anderson Gray, resigned. Second Lieutenant Ben W. Cleaver First Lieutenant, vice W. W. Brady, promoted. First Sergeant Robt. V. Lawe to be Second Lieutenant vice Ben W. Cleaver, promoted.

We are gratified to learn from the best source that the gallant Twenty-seventh, which is composed exclusively of native Kentuckians, is falling rapidly into the line of military duty.

☞ Deserters from Yorktown, who have come to our army, tell that the rebels witnessed with great concern McClellan's gigantic preparations; they had shaken in their boots ever since he appeared before their lines, and had been on the point of leaving several times. On Friday morning last the work was commenced and continued all day; at night Lowe's balloon went up, and they thought they were detected. They then marched back in large force, which was brought to McClellan's particular notice. Saturday morning they again began to move. They continued all day with incontinent haste, and the last battallion of artillerists marched out of their works at one o'clock Sunday morning.

☞ History reproduces itself. The New York World alludes to the fact that "Oh God! it is all over!" was the exclamation of Lord North, as he received the announcement of the capture of Yorktown, at his office in Downing street. "He took the intelligence," said Lord George Germain, "as he would have taken a ball in the breast." The second capture of Yorktown will be as poignant to the leaders in the present wicked cause. It is just as fatal. The cases differ, indeed, in form. Cornwallis's army surrendered. Lee's army takes to flight. But the practical effect is the same. Both armies were alike put *hors du combat*.

REUNION AND NATIONAL SALUTE.—On the 22d inst. the friends of the Union were received at the United States Consulate in Panama by Colonel Alex. R. McKee, the United States Consul at that port, to celebrate the recent Federal victories in the United States. Thirty-four guns were fired by the United States ship Saranac, Commander Lanmann, on the same day in honor of the occasion, the salute being fired by order of Colonel McKee.

☞ We have painful rumors that Col. Franklin S. Wolford, of the First Kentucky cavalry, is dead, from the effects of the wound received in Monday's encounter with Morgan's marauders at Lebanon, Tenn. Our intelligence is that he died on Tuesday night, but as the Nashville papers of Wednesday and yesterday do not make any mention of the fact, we shall hope that the reports are premature.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The editor of Peterson's Detector sends us the following description of a new and dangerous counterfeit five dollar note on the Bull's Head Bank, New York: "5," imitation, vig. man, boy, bale, barrels, &c. Bull and trees on left upper end. Bull's head between 5 and five. On right end State arms. "5" above on left end. Five in red across the note.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT—CRIMINAL TERM. *Thursday, May* 8.—Samuel Ronk, charged with the murder of Officer Benj. Rust. Testimony heard in part, and case continued until to-morrow morning.

Dennis O'Brien, larceny. Guilty, and one year to the penitentiary.

FERTILITY OF THE LANDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—One of the assistant superintendents of contrabands at Port Royal speaks of the extraordinary fact that in three days after a seed of cotton was planted it had come up and a leaf formed. This was mentioned to show the almost miraculous fertility of the soil.

☞ The Yeoman copies our play upon words in relation to the "Yankee cheese box," and calls it "bovine wit." Isn't there something of a *bull* about that, bold Yeoman?

☞ Government stocks are two-and-a-half per cent above par. This fact is another monitor in the stocks for the edification of our dear European friends.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The daily sessions of the City Court will commence hereafter at half past eight o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ The remains of the late Thos. W. Spillman will arrive from Savannah Landing, Tennessee river, by the steamer Logan, at an early hour this morning, and the funeral will take place from the family residence, on Breckinridge street, between Second and Third, at four o'clock this afternoon.

☞ It was expected that the one hundred and fifty rebel prisoners taken from John Morgan's command, at Lebanon, Tenn., would arrive in this city last evening en route for Columbus, Ohio. Their arrival was delayed, however, and we presume they will reach the city by railroad this evening.

☞ It is singular that the rebels complain of having nothing to eat, for there is a tremendous "stew" throughout the rebel Confederacy.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

### IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The recent visit of the French Minister to Richmond has occasioned some speculation on the part of the public, but nothing like what its extraordinary character would have justified among a people more skilled in Statecraft than ours. Such an event could not have occurred under like circumstances in Europe without absorbing the attention of all the cabinets, and leading to immediate explanations on the part of those engaged. Suppose, for instance, Ireland in a state of rebellion, and the French Minister at St. James's visiting the headquarters of the insurgents in the midst of the tray. Would not England know why he went; at all events, before he returned and renewed his amicable relation to the English government?

The speculations of your contemporaries on M. Mercier's visit have, so far, been extremely superficial and absurd. His mission had a far deeper import than any one has yet publicly indicated, and it is well to let the people have a correct idea of it, that they may be prepared to meet the political necessities of their position.

And first, M. Mercier did not visit Richmond to look after the French government's tobacco, for he is not a commercial agent, but a diplomatist.

Secondly, M. Mercier did not go to Richmond in the interest of the rebels. He could not, as an honorable man, have gone through the Union lines on a mission unfriendly to the Union; and he could not, as the representative of an honorable Government, remain at Washington plotting adversely to the Government to which he is accredited.

Then what did the French Minister go to Richmond for? The answer is this: To assure the rebels that *the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a Power among the nations*, that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral Governments; *that the blockade of their ports is effectual, that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation impossible*; that a continuance of hostilities, by the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England even more than the United States; and that a resort to guerilla warfare, as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society, and be simply a return to barbarism.

The rebels have been admonished, therefore, that *a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe themselves and to the world*, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

At the same time, to save their honor and their existence as a free people, the French Emperor has assured them that civilized Europe will not approve the enforcement of any hard terms on them by the United States; that their society shall not be disorganized, their industry shall not be overthrown; their families shall not be impoverished by general and indiscriminate confiscation of their property; and that Mr. Lincoln's administration will be held to a faithful observance of the programme with which he appealed to Europe for forbearance at the outbreak of the rebellion, to-wit: A restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the States preserved.

The adoption by Congress of Mr. Lincoln's policy of gradual and voluntary emancipation by the slave States themselves, with the co-operation of the National Government, satisfies the consciences of European Governments, and the immediate overthrow of the institutions of the South by National power is condemned on the same grounds as they condemn the destruction of the present crops of cotton and tobacco by the rebels themselves. It is contrary to the highest interests of commerce, civilization, and true philanthropy.

That M. Mercier would not make an important communication to the rebel Confederacy without instruction of the Emperor is certain. That the Emperor would not have such communication made without the knowledge and consent of the President and Mr. Seward is also certain. It follows, that the mission of M. Mercier to the Confederate Government is a voluntary effort of the Emperor of the French for the restoration of the Union, on the basis laid down by the President and Mr. Seward, and gloriously vindicated by the armies of the Union. The President could not but consent and approve of M. Mercier's communication, because it involved no armistice on our part, no abatement of the demands of the United States Government for the unconditional submission of the rebellion, but sustained the President in his defence of the Constitution and Union in their original spirit, letter, and integrity.

When M. Mercier returned from making his communication at Richmond most significant events followed. He was borne to Washington on a French war vessel, the deck of which is the "soil of France." This is the first time in history of the close meeting of the two sovereignties. The President and Mr. Seward received M. Mercier at the Navy Yard on his approach to the Capitol—a distinguished honor—and when the President stepped on the deck of the Gassendi, he was welcomed by a salute equal in honor to that accorded to the Emperor. That was not a tribute to the head of a dismembered country, but to the chosen ruler of one of the first powers of the world, tried in the crucible of war and found triumphant. Within a day or two after the return to Washington, the Ambassador of France is entertained at dinner in noble style by the Secretary of State, and the President and his Premier exhibit that remarkable serenity which says to all the world, "We are masters of the position."

On the other hand, the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond is followed by disaster and dismay for the rebels. Their Congress adjourns precipitately, leaving numerous communications from Jeff Davis, whom they call "their President," unopened on their table. They adjourn when the fate of their rebellion, for weal or woe, is within two weeks of final decision. They leave in such confusion and haste, that the rebel papers of Richmond mock them for cowards and fugitives that will never return. The next result is the abandonment of Yorktown by Generals Lee and Jo. Johnston, the best point for defence in the Southern Confederacy, and the retreat, in tumult and disorder, of the best army that Jeff Davis has had in the field. The reason is, they are hopeless and demoralized. They have no future, and cannot fight except for the mere relief of escaping the shame of discomfiture in death.

On the dispersion of the armies of Gens Jo. Johnston and Beauregard, which Jeff. Davis can neither accelerate nor prevent—for he is no longer the shadow of a power—the rebellion will be ended, and the Union restored on the basis originally prescribed by President Lincoln, and enforced on the insurgents by the French Government as a political and international necessity. The war will cease; Southern industry will not be overthrown, but gradually regenerated; the present cotton crop, and increased future crops, will enrich the commerce and manufacturers of the United States and the world, and France will share in the glory of the achievement.

Each hour of the immediate future, as it comes, will reveal but new confirmation of this leading of the State craft which is closing the rebellion, and so settling it as to leave as few traces of its existence as possible in the future domestic and foreign relations of the National Union.

AFFAIRS IN THE MOUNTAINS.—We have been shown a letter from private sources, giving a very interesting account of matters in the Eastern and Southeastern portion of the State. The letter says:

"Well, you have no idea of the state of affairs in the part of Virginia bordering on here. I have seen a large number of refugees, who are daily coming into Kentucky, seeking labor. The poor fellows, how I pity them! Men who at home were well to do, wanderers from their homes and families. They tell me that in the counties of Buchanan, Wise, Scott, and several others near our borders, not less than three thousand men have left their homes on account of the militia law, which compels every white man between the ages of seventeen and forty-five to serve in the army. On the day on which the Wise county militia was called out to be mustered into the service, *only fourteen men* responded! In Buchanan county, Humphrey Marshall attended in person on the day of the muster. He ordered them all into line, and those who would not volunteer, he summarily drafted, as he called it, by ordering them to fall into the line of those voluntarily enlisted. All the men coming in say they are Union. A new regiment of Virginians (for us) is now being formed near Piketon. From what these men say, the state of affairs must be terrible in this part of Virginia.

"Quite a skirmish took place in Buchanan co., Va., on Tuesday last (22d Apr.) Harvey Childers, at the head of 40 men, Virginians and Pike county men, went over to Buchanan and surprised a camp of eighty rebels. They came upon them early in the morning, taking them completely by surprise, killing six and wounding numbers, taking all their guns, a number of horses, and several prisoners, who have just been brought to this town and are now lodged in an adjoining room to this.

"Colonel Marshall has also come down. He has resigned his commission on account of his bodily afflictions.

"Colonel Craner has the command up here, and is much liked. The Sandy country is in a lamentable condition.

"Every few days we can hear of some Union man being shot in some one or other of the counties above here as they ride out from one point to another—being about the only way in which the rascals indicate that they are about and active."

We have not one word to offer in relation to the state of affairs indicated by the letter from which we are permitted to copy. It speaks for itself. Let every citizen ask himself, in the name of God, who is responsible for this condition of a neighboring portion of his own State. If the Union men of the Ninth District allow a part of their own domain to be held in terrorism, and permit their own natural and hereditary allies to suffer as they are suffering by the disorganized guerilla parties now at work there, we are mistaken in their quality. Is not the bitter end reached yet?—*Mt. Sterling Whig*.

## Notices of the Day.

WANTED—For the balance of the year, at this office, a trusty and industrious negro man. Apply at counting room. m8 t&j

PHŒNIX SALOON.—The opening of this restaurant this morning, with a magnificent lunch, will not be forgotten. Mr. Beatty has made the place a bijou, and the eating department will be under the charge of Mr. C. S. Jenkins, who, as a host, will soon make himself hosts of friends. Mr. Samuel Cornell and Oscar Vacaro, engaged for compounding bibitory luxuries, are well known as skilful operators in that branch of business.

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer requests us to say that in addition to his sale this morning a fine shifting seat top-buggy, horse, and harness, and a saddle and buggy horse will be sold at precisely 10 o'clock. The horses are well-broke, kind, and gentle.

TO MILLINERS.—A beautiful assortment of millinery goods are to be sold privately at L. Kahn & Co.'s, 401, Main street, up stairs. Call soon. m8 d3

☞ Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. have just received from the manufacturer a fresh lot of Top Buggies, Carriages, and Open Buggies, of good workmanship and styles, which will be sold very low at private sale. my7 dtf

WILLOW BASKETS.—A large and handsome assortment just received at J. SUES'S.

PALM LEAF FANS.—A neat article—at J. SUES'S.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. Rufus R. Chappell, last heard from at Russellville, Ky., where he was acting in the capacity of telegraph operator, went South with the Confederate army when it evacuated Kentucky, and is reported to have died at Decatur, Ala., sometime in March. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his distressed mother and relatives. Address L. S. Bartlett, Louisville, Ky.

### Proclamation.

All persons owning or having dogs are hereby notified to confine them within their premises for the space of sixty days from this date. Any persons refusing or failing to comply with this requisition subject themselves to a fine of twenty dollars and costs. J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 3d, 1862. m5 d2m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—BILIOUS FEVER.—This dangerous disease is immediately nipped in the bud by a timely use of these anti-febrile and corrective medicines; they purify the secretions of the liver, renovate the stomach, and cleanse the blood. Thousands who have sunk beneath the violence of this fever have been restored to health by the use of these remedies, after all other means had failed. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c, 62c., and $1 per box. 172

m6 d6&w1

☞ Buy Gold Pens, Cases, Holders, &c., at the manufactory and save much money. Gold Pens *repointed* for 50c. Pens can be sent safely by mail. Three cent stamps good change. Orders by mail promptly attended to. R. C. Hill, late Barnes & Hill, Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky. N. B. Stencil Brands cut as usual. a30 dtf

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—We buy and sell on commission all kinds of produce, and from our knowledge and long experience in the business, we feel confident that we can give satisfaction. Shippers of cotton, tobacco, sugar, molasses, rice, turpentine, pork, lard, flour, &c., &c., that wish the benefits of the New York markets, can have their goods forwarded to responsible houses, and to such we will make *liberal* cash advances here if required. All goods to be sold in this market will be sold on arrival, and, if possible, at the highest market price, and proceeds at once remitted.

Orders for purchasing Goods, Produce, &c., solicited. Articles for reshipment forwarded with despatch at lowest rates.

CLIFFORD & CO., General Forwarding & Commission Merchants. a29 dtf No. 236 Main street.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Jas. M. Ladd, No. 331 Main street, between Third and Fourth, south side, who, having made an arrangement with a manufacturing house East to furnish him with the new styles for the retail trade as they come out, is now fully prepared to furnish his friends and the public generally with almost any style or quality of hats and caps they may desire. Strangers visiting the city will find a desirable stock at this house. He earnestly solicits a share of the public patronage, being convinced that he can sell as low for cash as any other house in the city. ap1 d1m

☞ Guthrie Brothers have in store a large stock of extra brands Bourbon whisky. They deal exclusively in pure, copper-distilled Bourbon. Orders solicited. Main st., near Sixth. a18 d1m

APPELLATE JUDGE.—We are authorized to announce George H. Yeaman, of Daviess county, as a candidate for the Appellate Judgeship in the Fourth District. m5 d&wte

DICKINSON, PRICE, AND BISHOP, OF CINCINNATI.—We invite attention to the advertisement of this firm, who deal largely in all sorts of hats, and at low prices. The advertisement will be found under the special notice head. a3 d6w

STOVE AND GRATE VARNISH.—The season of the year for dispensing with the use of stoves and grates has arrived and it is necessary to preserve them from rust. We have a beautiful black varnish for that purpose, generally known to the public. RAYMOND & TYLER.

m5 d3od&weow

☞ In our business columns this morning we publish the conspicuous card of H. W. Wilkes, who has removed his establishment from Fourth street to No. 406 Main, below Fourth, where he has added various new branches to his old business, as will be seen by reference to the card which enumerates many very useful and desirable articles that are much needed now in the manufacturing community and cannot be found elsewhere. m24 d2aw&weow3m

☞ For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis, & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 dtf

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE VOICE.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" or Cough and Voice Lozenges clear the voice, which commends them particularly to Singers and Public Speakers. m9 d2

SHERIFF'S SALE.—On Monday, May 12, 1862, it being County Court day, in pursuance of sundry writs of executions to me directed, I will, as Sheriff of Shelby county, Kentucky, sell, to the highest bidder, before the Court-house door, in the town of Shelbyville, the following named property, viz: Twenty Acres of Land, adjoining the town of Shelbyville, well improved, and with an excellent Brick Dwelling, and all necessary buildings, water, etc., thereon; seven very valuable Negroes—two Men, one Boy, two Women, and two Girls; and a quantity of excellent Personal Property, seized and levied upon as the property of R. T. Robb.

*Terms.*—A credit of three months will be given, purchasers giving bond and approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of replevin bonds at maturity.

my8 d3 J. S. ROBERTS, Sheriff.

☞ We wish to say to our friends among the army sutlers—and their name is legion—that they should never be without a supply of Perry Davis's Pain-killer, the greatest medicine of the age. Every soldier wants it; the army surgeons want it; the wagoners and farriers want it; and all of our volunteer nurses—God bless them—we are told, never fail to have a supply when starting on their errands of mercy. It is put up in neat boxes of two dozen each, securely packed in sawdust. Can be transported over any road without danger of breaking. Wilson & Peter, Edw. Wilder, Rich & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., and Raymond & Tyler, wholesale agents, Louisville; J. N. Harris & Co., proprietors, Cincinnati. e14d&w2m

## Baby Buggies.

ALL kinds and sizes, of our own manufacture, for sale low at

ap14 dtf J. SUE'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO—
200 bales Kittiklunick Smoking Tobacco, 5lbs each;
100 do do do do, 1lbs "
25 cases Billy Bowlegs Pressed Smoking Tobacco;
75 do (1 gross ea h) Fine-Cut in papers;
In store and for sale by
m5 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

SOAPS—Fancy Toilet, German, and Rosin Soaps on retail by [m3] HIBBITT & SON.

## COMMERCIAL.

### DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, FRIDAY, May 9, 1862.

The decline in the rates for gold was as sudden as the advance, as it was selling yesterday at 2½ ⅌ cent. premium, the bankers buying at 1½@2 ⅌ cent. The increased demand for exchange is an evidence of an improvement in general business. The rates for sight draughts on New York are ⅛@¼ per cent. prem. buying, and ¼ per cent. discount selling.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Light sales of flour to consumers at $4 20@4 75 for superfine and extra. Sales of 900 bushels wheat at 80@85c for red and prime white. Sales shelled corn in bulk at 32@33c. Oats in demand, with sales of 3,000 bushels at 36c, in sacks. Sales 250 bushels rye at 40c.

CANDLES—Steady, with sales light weight at 13c, and heavy weight at 15c ⅌ lb. at 60 days.

CHEESE—More active. Sales of new W. R. at 6½@7c, and old at 8@8½c; Hamburg 9c.

DRIED PEACHES—In demand. Sales 300 bushels at $2 00@2 10.

HAY—Very firm. Sales 100 tons prime timothy at $15 50@16 00.

GROCERIES—Market quiet. Sales 30 bbls yellow sugar at 9½@10½c. Sales 10 bbls molasses at 43c. Sales 40 bags coffee at 20@20½c for Rio. Sales rice at 7c.

WHISKY—Sales raw at 21½c.

POTATOES—Sales 200 bbls prime at 75@80c.

BATTING—Unchanged, with sales of 35 bales at 15c.

PIG IRON—A sale of 150 tons at $25@$27 for hot blast, and $29@$30 for cold blast.

HEMP—Firm. Now held at $65 per ton for prime Kentucky.

TOBACCO—Sales 168 hogsheads—13 hhds at $4@4 90, 32 at $5@5 95, 18 at $6@6 85, 15 at $7 25@7 90, 18 at $8@8 95, 19 at $9@9 90, 23 at $10@10 75, 18 at $11@11 75, 8 at $12@13 75, 3 at $13 50@13 75, 1 at $14, and 1 at $16 50.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce says business at the Custom House, since the beginning of the year, indicates that the estimates of Secretary Chase relative to the revenue from duties on foreign goods were less than the actual receipts. The supplemental tariff act of last December, levying additional duties on tea, coffee, and sugar, has largely increased the revenue during the past few months. The receipts for duties last month were considerably more than $4,000,000, and those of the month previous over $4,500,000, making the receipts at this port alone nearly $9,000,000 for two months.

A considerable portion of the business now transacted at the Custom house is with the warehouse department, the work of which has largely increased since the passage of the warehouse law of 1861. This work is conducted at a less expense than it was formerly, notwithstanding the increase of business. The receipts from bonded goods in April were nearly $2,000,000, a larger sum than that received during any month for many years, with the one exception (July, 1857). The receipts of this department have not fallen below $1,000,000 in any month since last November, although the average monthly receipts of other years were only $400,000 or $500,000. The receipts for April, 1861 and 1862, compare as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1861 | $581,199 73 |
| 1862 | 1,958,795 19 |

These figures show that there is a prospect that the revenue derived from customs will exceed the $50,000,000 estimated from this source by Secretary Chase.

### SPECIE MOVEMENTS AT NEW YORK.

The shipments of specie from this port last week were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for the week | $ 712,275 |
| Total since January 1, 1862 | $13,633,057 |
| Same time in 1861 | 2,877,096 |
| 1860 | 9,531,763 |
| 1859 | 16 371,860 |
| 1858 | 10,079,919 |

MOVEMENTS SINCE JANUARY 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Specie in B'ks and Sub-Treas. Jan., '62 | | $32,030,000 |
| Rec'd from California in Jan | $2,190 538 | |
| do do do Feb | 2,259,795 | |
| do do do March | 1,846,752 | |
| do do do April | 1,834,117— | 8,131,197 |
| Foreign imports in January | 153 658 | |
| do do February | 63,007 | |
| do do March | 89 3?7 | |
| do do April | 26,352 | 341,341 |
| Gathered in from hoards in Jan | 921,734 | |
| do do do Feb | 3,142,408 | |
| do do do March | 3,554,151 | |
| do do do April | 3,553,207— | 11,171,561 |
| Total | | $48,674,103 |
| Exp'ted to foreign p'ts since Jan | $3,658,274 | |
| do do do Feb | 3,776,919 | |
| do do do March | 2 450,3?3 | |
| do do do April | 1 037,676 | 13,941,102 |
| Leaves in b'k and Sub-Treas. May 1, 1862 | | $35,730,100 |
| do do do same time 1861 | | 53,400,000 |
| do do do same time 1860 | | 31,500,000 |
| do do do same time 1859 | | 33 900,000 |

*Com. Advertiser.*

### PROVISIONS IN CINCINNATI.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

Provisions remain rather quiet. The transactions and liquidities, however, made by buyers, reveal a well-maintained firmness on the part of holders in reference to all articles. Mess pork would meet with ready buyers at a fraction under $11 for city-packed. Lard sold at 7¼c. Bulk meats are held at 3½@5½c for shoulders and sides loose, but buyers are not disposed to allow more than these figures for them packed.—*Com.*

### PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, May 5.

There has been more activity in the cattle market, and prices have slightly improved.

Cows—50 head at market, and sold at $19@45 per head.

Sheep—The sales amount to 3 800 head at 4@4½c for sheared, and 5@5½c for wool off.

Hogs—About 400 sold at 4@5c for still-fed, and 4½@5¼c for corn-fed.

### DIED,

On the 5th inst., at Savannah, Tennessee, THOMAS W. SPILLMAN, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

The friends of the deceased and family are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at four o'clock, from the family residence, on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third.

On Sunday, May 4, 1862, at the residence of Hiram Burdette, in Gerrard county, Ky., JOSEPH S. BURDETT, aged 27 years.

Of typhoid fever, on the 28th of April, at the residence of her father, Mr. Jno. Wharton, of Washington county, Ky., Miss PHEBE WHARTON, in the 33d year of her age. She lived the life of a Christian, died the death of a Christian, and has gone to the blessed abode of the Christian.

Of diphtheria, on the 2d day of May, in the 6th year of her age, SALLIE, daughter of Daniel and Susan Hughs, of Washington county, Ky.

The bud was torn from the parent stem that it may bloom in a brighter world.

May 1st, 1862, at 8½ o'clock A. M., at his residence in Macoupin county, Ill., Mr. HENRY MILLER, in the 64th year of his age.

At 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, May 8th, BOLESLAW BROWINSKI, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, M. W. Browinski, on Friday the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. d1*

## AMUSEMENTS.

### LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

Corner of Fourth and Green streets.

MR. J. M. DAWSON.....Stage Manager
MR. THOS. J. CAREY.....Treasurer.

BENEFIT OF MISS EMMA WEBB.

THIS EVENING (Friday), May 9, the performances will commence with the beautiful Drama, taken from Sir Walter Scott, entitled the BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR—Lucy Ashton, Miss Emma Webb. .... After which a Ballad (composed by Mr. W. S. Hays, of this city) by Miss Ada Webb .... To conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza (in 3 acts) the INVISIBLE PRINCE—Don Leander (with songs and duetts), Miss Emma Webb; Abricotine (with songs and duetts), Miss Ada Webb.

☞ Private Boxes $5; Dress Circle 50 cts; Second Tier 25 cts; Gallery 15 cts.
☞ Doors open at 7½ and Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
☞ For particulars, see small bills.

## FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,

At Masonic Temple,

# GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS

Direct from the cities of New York & Washington

GEORGE CHRISTY has great pleasure in announcing the first appearance in this city in nearly two years of his world renowned Band

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

To be continued TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 13th and 14th.

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED

ECCENTRIC MELODISTS AND INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS

In the profession are attached to this Company.

Admission Tickets 50 cents. Children and Servants 25 cents.

m9 d5

## AUCTION SALES.

### By S. G. Henry & Co.

13 BOXES AND 5 KEGS DAMAGED DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Also a Retail Stock of

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, and CAPS,

With a variety of

REGULAR GROCERIES, TOBACCO, MACKEREL, &c.,

THIS MORNING (FRIDAY), May 9, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms.

m9 d1 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

### By C. C. Spencer.

ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, CONSTABLE'S SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, THRIFTY OLEANDERS, CRAPE MYRTLES, AND POMEGRANATES, AND AN EASTERN INVOICE OF STONE CHINAWARE

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, May 9, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms, No. 530 Main street, will be peremptorily sold an elegant assortment of new style new Furniture (just received direct from manufacturers), consisting in part of half canopy Bedsteads, Misses Bedsteads, Lounges, Extension Tables, mahogany and rosewood marble-top Toilet and plain Bureaus and Wash-Stands, Parlor Sets, Tables and Work-Stands; also, by order of constable, a variety of excellent mahogany hair-seat Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, and housekeeping articles generally; to which will be added several good Carpets, 4 fine and thrifty Crape Myrtles, Pomegranates and Oleanders, and an invoice (just received from the East) of assorted Chinaware.

☞ Special attention is called to this sale. The entire lot, embracing almost every article in the house-furnishing line, will be positively closed out without reserve, as heretofore.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m8 d2 Auctioneer.

NAILS—1,000 kegs assorted sizes for sale by
m9 TERRY & CO., 518 Main st.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### Morning Despatches.

### Further Accounts of the Battle at Williamsburg.

### Later from Port Royal—Capture of two Steamers.

### Official Report of the Capture of New Orleans.

### Capture of Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston, and Pike.

### $10,000,000 worth of Cotton and Shipping Destroyed.

### Rebel Schooner Laden with Cotton Captured.

### A Skirmish near Paducah, Ky.

### The Latest from Pittsburg Landing.

### A Duel Fought near Dover, Ky.

### Congressional Proceedings, &c.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

The following is from the American's account of the battle at Williamsburg:

The battle before Williamsburg on Monday was a most warmly contested engagement. Owing to the roughness of the country and bad condition of the roads, but a small portion of our troops could be brought into action.

General Sickles's Excelsior Brigade, and General Hooker's Division bore the brunt of the battle, and fought most gallantly throughout, though greatly overpowered by numbers and the superior position and earthworks of the enemy.

The approaches to their earthworks were through a series of ravines and swamps, while rain fell in torrents throughout the day. The men had also been lying on their arms all the previous night in a wood, and were soaked with the rain and chilled with cold.

The battle raged from early in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, when General McClellan arrived with fresh troops and relieved the division of Colonel Hooker, who were nearly prostrate with fatigue.

The Third Excelsior regiment of Gen. Sickles' brigade had its ranks terribly thinned by the balls of the enemy. Not less than two hundred were killed and wounded. They are represented as having fought with much bravery.

After the arrival of McClellan, the enemy were fiercely charged upon by Hancock's brigade, and were driven within their works before nightfall, with heavy loss. Nearly 700 of their dead were left on the field, with many wounded, though most of the latter were carried into Williamsburg. Our loss was less than 300 killed, and about 700 wounded. Night came on, and we occupied the battle-field (the enemy having been driven within his works), and our forces laid on their arms, prepared to storm the works in the morning.

On Thursday morning General McClellan sent out scouts whilst preparing to move on the enemy's works, who soon reported that he had again taken flight during the night. The works of the enemy and the city of Williamsburg were then taken.

Fort Magruder was a most extensive work, capable of prolonged defense, but the enemy had abandoned it early in the night, retreating in the greatest alarm and confusion, as described by a few negroes whom they found in the town. A large number of wagons, munitions, and a considerable store of provisions, were found in the town, and the road was strewn for miles with arms and accoutrements. A number of deserters also made their escape and came within our lines, who stated that they had received intelligence that large numbers of Federal troops were landing on York river above Williamsburg to flank them.

The Second New Hampshire Regiment had 16 killed, 66 wounded, and 23 missing. The loss of the Second Michigan Regiment, Col. Poe commanding, is as follows:

Co. C.—Killed—Corporal O. Mickley. Wounded—Jas. Aken, Chas. Benham, Chas. Frozer, Sergeant John Shanohan.

Company F—P. H. Gallagher, George Couden. Company H—corporal Willard Ealy.

Company I—James Dizzla, Henry Hearlesk, Hugh Mills, corporal W. A. Wallace.

Company K—Thomas Lemon. Total 14.

Wounded—Second Lieut. R. D. Johnson.

Company A—Corporal W. Keorl, slightly; private John Roach, severely; 1st sergeant H. H. Daniels, sergeant H. H. Evans, severely.

Company B—private Wm. L. Mather, severely; private Lyman Heath, slightly; Theo. Axly, slightly; James Dadmer, slightly; 1st sergeant Benj. F. Lee, mortally; private Joel Carven, severely; L. B. Glidden, slightly; H. Covert, do; Wm. H. Create, do; John B. Farnham, do; Wm. Janus, severely; J. K. P. McClery, slightly.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Messrs. Richardson, Knapp, and Robinson, of Illinois; Voorhees, of Indiana; Allen, White, Noble, Pendleton, Morris, and Vallandigham, of Ohio; Johnson and Ancona, of Pennsylvania, and Shields, of Oregon, have issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, setting forth the party organization as a positive good and essential to the preservation of public liberty. This, they say, is now a vital necessity, and they invite all men, without distinction of State, section, or party, who are for the constitution as it is and the Union as it was, to unite with them in the great work upon terms of perfect equality. This, they agree, is the great issue.

NEW YORK, May 8.

A special to the Times, this evening, dated Fortress Monroe, April 7, says:

The rebels burnt their gunboats on York river yesterday morning.

We have taken many prisoners in small companies, but I can't learn of any large bodies having been captured.

Two companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry are reported captured by the enemy.

Gen. McClellan was struck by a piece of shell, but was not injured.

The opinion prevails that if Franklin's Division receives reinforcements in time, a great part of the rebel army will be captured. The roads are in very bad condition, which greatly impedes our advance.

MAYSVILLE, May 8.

W. T. Casto, of Maysville, and Col. Leonidas Metcalfe, of Nicholas county, fought a duel today one mile below Dover, Ky., on the river bank. Casto was killed at the first fire, shot through the heart. The weapons were Sharp's rifles. Casto had the first fire. The encounter originated in political difficulties.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

SENATE.

The resolution impeaching Judge Humphreys was received from the House, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Foster, Doolittle, and Davis.

The bill establishing a port of entry at Hilton Head, South Carolina, was received from the House and passed.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from citizens of Florida, asking for a confiscation bill.

The bill making appropriations for deficiency in the payment of volunteers was taken up.

After a debate relative to the number of men now in the army, the bill passed.

The bill limiting the number of Brigadier and Major-Generals was passed. Mr. Hale's amendment was rejected. It limits the number of Major-Generals to thirty, and Brigadier-Generals to two hundred.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that it was inexpedient that victories obtained over our own citizens be placed on the regimental colors of the regiments of the United States.

The bill establishing the department of agriculture was taken up and passed.

After debate the question was taken on Foster's substitute, making a bureau of agriculture in the Department of the Interior. Lost by a vote of 18 against 18.

The bill, as reported to the Senate, passed by a vote of 25 to 13.

The bill for the appointment of medical storekeepers was amended so as to authorize the President to appoint chaplains for hospitals, and passed.

Mr. Doolittle called up his bill to collect tax on lands in insurrectionary districts. He explained its provisions, when the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill for the education of colored children in the District of Columbia, providing a tax of 10 per cent from the colored residents therefor, was taken up.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved a new section, making all persons of color in the District amenable to the said laws as white. Adopted.

The amendment repeals the black code of the District on the passage of the bill. No quorum voted.

Mr. Holt introduced a bill to abolish the office of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and establish that of the sheriff.

Mr. Grimes presented the petition of General Sigel and other German officers asking for a German Professorship at West Point, and recommending Reinhaldt Solger for the office.

HOUSE.

The Iowa contested election case was taken up. It involves the question whether a member of Congress can hold a seat and a commission in the army at the same time, and refers especially to Vandevere, who commands a regiment.

On motion of Mr. Washburn it was postponed till the first Wednesday in December.

The bill organizing the Territorial government of Arizona was taken up and passed.

The bill repeals all laws in the organization of Territories recognizing the relation of master and slave, and prohibits slavery therein.

The bills extending the eastern limits of Nevada 60 miles was passed.

Mr. Lovejoy called up the bill abolishing slavery within the executive jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The House refused, by 50 to 75, to take the bill up.

Mr. Malory raised a point that the bill was not regularly before the House, which the speaker overruled.

Mr. Lovejoy called for the previous question.

Without coming to a vote the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Com. Dupont to-day, dated Port Royal, 31 ult., giving interesting particulars of an expedition on the 28th of April with the steamer Hale to capture a battery on Grumball's plantation, near the junction of Dawso Pepaw and South Edisto rivers. It appears that the enemy opened fire on the Hale when within 1,800 yards, and continued their fire as she wound her way to engage them at close quarters, but when she reached the east band and was making a straight course for the battery the rebels fled in haste. Lieut. Gills landed with a party of men to destroy it. The work was about three hundred and fifty yards from the river bank, and mounted two 24-pounders on excellent field carriages. So rapid was the flight of the rebels that one gun was left loaded and primed. The Hale returned to her anchorage without having a man injured.

Another report details the proceedings at Bull's Bay. The St. Nickles crossed the bar with the Onward on the 7th ult. and anchored within five hundred yards of the light-house, on Bowlee's Island, and opened fire on a small work situated about fifty yards southward of the light-house.

Shortly after he landed in his boats, covered by the guns of the Onward, the rebels fired upon the party, and fled from the island to the main land without waiting an attack.

The Onward now has complete command of the channel, so that no vessels can go either in or out.

On the 3d inst. Lieutenant-Commanding Nickolson, of the Isaac Smith, then stationed at St. Augustine, having heard that a schooner had come in over the Mantanzas bar, some eighteen miles to the southward, despatched three armed boats, together with a detachment of thirty-five men from Col. Ball's command, to capture her, which was done, and the schooner brought up to St. Augustine.

The vessel was called the Empire City. She had a register, from which we learned that she cleared from Nassau, N. P., for St. Johns, N. F., with a cargo of provisions, dry goods, medicines, &c.

In consideration of the fact that the citizens of St. Augustine were without the necessaries of life, and with no means of getting them, Lieut. Nicholson sold a portion of the cargo by auction.

The gunboat Kerhama, on the 31st, captured the R. C. Fields off Mobile, while she was attempting to run the blockade. The Fields was loaded with cotton. She was sent to Key West.

The following are the names of some of the killed in Sickles' Brigade:

Killed—Captain Barrett, Captain Willard, and Lieutenant Bailey. Wounded—Capt. Greenleaf, severely; Lieut. Hartney, severely; Lieut. Marcus, severely; Sergeant-Major Clerk, seriously; Sergeant Packark, seriously; Capt. Johnson, seriously; Capt. Waterman, seriously; Assistant Adjutant General Hest was struck by four balls; Col. Dwight was wounded and taken prisoner. Major Hale was seriously wounded while urging on his men. The body of Capt. Willard was rifled of his watch and money by the enemy, as were many of our dead.

[Times's Despatch.]

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, Near Petersburg, May 8.

A despatch from Fayetteville announces that the advance of Gen. Cox, composed of a part of the Thirty-third Ohio, under Major Cowley, occupied Giles Court House and Darrow, on New river, yesterday. The rebels ran, and did not burn the place as intended. Abundant commissary stores, a Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and twenty prisoners, were captured. The citizens remained, and seemed loyal.

The defeat of the rebels at Camp Creek was more important than at first supposed. Gen. Milroy is now fighting, and Gen. Schenck advancing. Particulars of these movements are forbidden.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.

The iron ship-of-war Galena, and gunboats Aroostook and Port Royal, started up James river this morning. They have passed Dogs-Point battery, and heavy firing has been heard up the river since their departure. They will cut of the river communication of the rebels south of the Chickahoming.

Sewall's Point is being evacuated by the rebels. The Monitor and Nagautuck and several gunboats have just started there.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Information has been received here that a cavalry reconnoissance was recently made to Culpepper Court House. Seven prisoners were captured as they were endeavoring to escape. They have been sent to Washington. Our troops were favorably received by the people, and only temporarily occupied the town.

Minister Adams has presented a claim to the British Government for the restoration of the Emily St Peveril, the captain of which rose on the prize crew and conveyed her to Liverpool, after her capture by the United States fleet for a violation of the blockade.

An order from the War Department says that on requisition being made by commanders of armies in the field, authority will be given by the Department to the Governors of the respective States to recruit regiments now in the service.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.

*Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:*

I have the honor to announce that, in the providence of God which smiles on a just cause, the squadron under Flag-officer Faragut has been vouchsafed a glorious victory and triumph in the capture of the city of New Orleans, Forts Jackson, St Philip, Livingston, and Pike, the batteries below and above New Orleans, as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam rams, floating batteries, fire rafts, and other destructive booms and chains. The enemy with their own hands destroyed from eight to ten millions dollars' worth of cotton and shipping. Our loss is 36 killed and 123 wounded. The enemy lost from 1,000 to 1,500, besides several hundred prisoners.

I am bearer of despatches signed Theodore Baily, Captain and Second Commander of the attacking force.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

CAIRO, May 8.

It is reported from Pittsburg Landing that three brigades of Buell's army had seized that part of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, Monday, between Corinth and Grand Junction, thus cutting off rebel communication between the two points. It is also reported that a detachment of Pope's army has seized the road south of Corinth.

CAIRO, May 8.

The hospital boat Louisiana, from Pittsburg Landing, arrived to-night. No engagement had occurred at Corinth up to yesterday noon. Our forces were gradually advancing. They were an average of three miles from the enemy's advance, the latter acting strictly on the defensive. For three days past we have sent out no reconnoitering parties. The roads are still in a bad condition, owing to the late heavy rains.

The expedition from Hickman, sent against H. Clay King's guerrillas, has returned. They fell in with them in the vicinity of Obion river, and, after a sharp skirmish, the rebels were routed. It appears, that, in the first skirmish with Curtis's Nebraska force, six of our men were killed, twelve wounded, and fifty captured.

The steamer De S—o, from Fort Wright, has arrived. There is no news.

A rebel spy was captured last night while endeavoring to cross the Mississippi river in a skiff. He had copies of several late Northern papers. He was placed in confinement.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, May 8.

*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

Gen. Cox telegraphs that his advance, consisting of part of the Twenty-third Ohio, occupied Giles Court-house and the narrows of New river yesterday. The rebels were taken by surprise and fled. A considerable quantity of commissary stores and private property was captured. Our surprise prevented them from burning the place. Most of the citizens seem loyally disposed.

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT.

DETROIT, May 8.

John McKinney, late State Treasurer, was yesterday sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for embezzling the State money.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 8.

The difficulty with the miners is all settled, and the military go to Philadelphia in the morning. The employees agree to pay the advance.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

Well executed counterfeit $100 notes on the Alegheny Bank of Pittsburg are being pushed on the brokers to-day. One party has been arrested.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Dispatches giving the details of the operations of the fleet at New Orleans have been received, but they contain no new points.

## Special Notices.

### WHAT CAN WOMAN DO IN WAR?

Much every way. But she can't keep peace in the family without a bottle of Dead-Shot to kill off the bloodthirsty hordes of hungry Bed-Bugs that, uninvited, introduce themselves to her lodgers, to their great annoyance and disgust. Now is the time to use it. Kill 'em now! No family should be without it. The Dead Shot makes a clean sweep; renders peace certain by the annihilation of the enemy.

SOLD BY ALL THE DRUGGISTS.

Agents in Louisville, WILSON & PETER. m1 d1m

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, And all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. See Advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.

*BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.*

a5 eod&eow2m

## DICKINSON, PRICE, & BISHOP.

## Wholesale Hat House.

FUR AND WOOL HATS, FINE AND COMMON PALM LEAF HATS, LEGHORN HATS, SHAKER HOODS.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S AND BOYS', CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' STRAW GOODS, new styles, fresh in market, and bought for cash, and will be sold low to cash and prompt time buyers. Merchants will do well to examine our stock before buying.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

DICKINSON, PRICE, & BISHOP,
102 and 104 Pearl st., between Vine and Race,
a3 d6w CINCINNATI, O.

150 BBLS CRUSHED, GRANULATED, AND REFINED YELLOW SUGAR just received and for sale by
m5 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

### UNION MEETING IN TAYLOR COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Union men of Taylor county, in Campbellsville, on the 5th of May, E. L. Barbee was called to the chair, Geo. W. Asper appointed secretary, and the following resolutions adopted:

*Resolved*, That we approve of the holding a convention in this the 5th Judicial District to nominate good and loyal men for the offices of Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney, and we prefer Lebanon as the place and the 16th of the present month as the time for holding the convention; but are willing to meet the other counties in convention at any time or place that may be finally selected.

That we recommend to the consideration as candidates John E. Newman, of Nelson, for Judge, and W. B. Allen, of Green, for Commonwealth's Attorney, but pledge ourselves to give to the nominees of the convention (if they be true and *loyal* men) a hearty support.

That the following persons be appointed delegates to the convention:

Thomas E. Cowherd, J. T. B. Nelson, E. L. Barbee, Wm. Cloyd, Geo. W. Asper, A. H. Buchanan, J. B. McWhorton, Abel Wright, J. C. Saunders, G. D. Marr, James Jones, J. A. Sublett, Wm. G. Dearen, Wm. Sharp, Chas. Wright, Joe H. Chandler, R. S. Tate, Richard Dearen, C. Underwood, P. C. Howard, Henry May, Capt. E. Penn, John Murrell, M. W. Prewett, J. E. Tarday, and all other good Union men of the county who will attend.

E. L. BARBEE, Chm'n.

GEO. W. ASPER, Sec'y.

## RIVER NEWS.

### PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Anderson, Cin. | Argyle, St. Louis. |
| Stephen Decatur, Cin. | Fort Wayne, Tenn. R. |
| Moderator, Pittsburg. | Eugene, Hend. |
| Big Grey Eagle, Hend. | Sir Wm. Wallace, Cin. |
| Poland, Evansville. | Emma Duncan, Cin. |

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Anderson, Cin. | Argyle, Cincinnati |
| Stephen Decatur, Tenn. R. | Fort Wayne, Clo |
| Emma Duncan, St. Louis. | Woodford, Cairo. |

The river continues to fall slowly at this point, with 7 feet 3 inches water in the canal last evening. We have clear weather, with cool nights and warm days, in this latitude at present.

The Poland arrived from Evansville yesterday, with a heavy cargo, consisting in part of tobacco, a reshipment from the Green and Cumberland rivers. She went above.

The new steamer General Buell, for the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line, will be launched from Murray's shipyard, at Jeffersonville, to-morrow afternoon. She will be a counterpart of the Major Anderson.

The Eugene brought up from Evansville, on Thursday, a heavy freight, including a light shipment of Alabama cotton for Messrs. Sherley & Woolfolk, the first of the staple which has been received since the rebellion commenced.

The world-renowned Jacob Strader, Capt. Whitton, is the regular mail and passenger packet for Cincinnati at noon to-day, Dr. Dunning, the old and popular clerk, having charge of the office.

The Stephen Decatur passed down through the canal last evening for Tennessee river, with a cargo of government property, including 75 wagons, 100 horses, and 250 tons hay and other forage.

The fleet and fine Big Grey Eagle, Capt. Bunce, is the regular packet for Henderson to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at four o'clock this evening. Messrs. Lusk and Williams are the clerks.

The fine steamer Eugene, Capt. Sayres, will leave for Evansville and Henderson at four o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. McDougal and Green, the popular clerks, will attend to the comfort of passengers and the interests of shippers.

The Glendale, the boat chartered by the Cincinnati Sanitary Committee, passed up from Pittsburg Landing yesterday with a number of sick and wounded soldiers on board.

The fine steamer C. E. Hillman, Capt. Corbett, will leave positively for Nashville at five o'clock this afternoon. Her cargo is made up for the most part, and she offers extraordinary inducements to passengers.

The Woodford left for Cairo last evening with a large number of passengers.

The Cumberland river was on a stand at Nashville on Wednesday, with 5 feet 6 inches water on the shoals.

The steamer W. W. Crawford reached Evansville last night with two hundred sick and wounded soldiers from Pittsburg Landing. She has been instructed by Governor Morton to return immediately for another load.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Captain J. K. Booth has contracted for a new boat to be built at Madison for the Wheeling and Cincinnati trade. She is to be called the Liberty No. 2, and will be 225 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 5 feet hold. She will be completed in the course of two or three months.

Per steamer Big Grey Eagle, from Henderson—48 hhds tobacco, Campbell, New Albany—400 sacks corn, Kiceman, New Albany—1,167 hoop poles, Hutchings, New Albany—100 bhds tobacco, Brown & Co. Evansville—24 bhds tobacco, Spratt&Co—40 do do. Archibald—9 do do. Glover&Co—10 do do. Ronald—4,155 sacks corn, W C De Paw—432 do do. Verhoff & Griffith—8 bbls whisky. Buckly & Co—11 bbls potatoes, owner—16 mules, J. B. Burke—sdrs, owners.

### For the Tennessee River—Pittsburg Landing.

The light-draught passenger steamer UNDINE, WOODBURN, master, will leave for the above and way ports on Friday, the 9th inst., at 12 M., from the city wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m9 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

### For Evansville and Henderson.

The light-draught passenger steamer BIG GREY EAGLE, BUNCE, master, Lusk clerk, will leave for above and all way ports on this day, the 9th inst., at 4 P. M., positively, from the Portland wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m9 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

### For Nashville.

The light-draught passenger steamer C. E. HILLMAN, CORBETT, master, will leave for above and all way ports on this day, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m9 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

### For Tennessee River.

The light-draught passenger steamer UNDINE, WOODBURN, master, will leave for above and all way landings on this day, the 9th inst., at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m9 MOORHEAD & CO., Agent.

MONDAY AND FRIDAY

### U. S. Mail Line Packet for Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

The splendid swift-running side wheel passenger steamer EUGENE, D. F. SAYRE, master, HARRY McDOUGAL and GREEN, clerks, will leave for the above and all way landings on this day, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the city wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m9 CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.
☞ The Eugene is the only boat that connects with the Evansville and Cairo Mail Packets at Evansville.

Regular Nashville & Louisville Passenger Packet

### For Nashville.

The light-draught passenger steamer C. E. HILLMAN, Capt. CORBETT, will leave for above and all way ports on this day, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m9 N. S. LONG, Agent, U. S. Com. Office

REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET

### For Smithland, Clarksville, and Nashville.

The fine light-draught steamer MAY DUKE, Capt. STRONG, BEN F. EAGAN, clerk, leaves as above and for all intermediate ports, Saturday the 10th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. (from City Wharf.)
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m9 N. S. LONG, Agent, U. S. Com. Office, Main street

1862 .......... 1862

*REGULAR U. S. MAIL PACKETS*

### For Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and all intermediate Landings.

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS

BIG GREY EAGLE, A. DONALLY, master, leaves on Mondays and Fridays at 5 o'clock P. M.
STAR GREY EAGLE, JOHN HOSTINFILLER, master, leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Evansville with the Paducah and Cairo packets.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN or MOORHEAD & CO.,
f23 dtf Agents, Wall st.

### Regular Louisville, Clarksville, and Nashville Passenger and Freight Packets.

PATRONIZE as a matter of interest the *Planters' and Merchants' Line.*

This line is composed of the following FIRST-CLASS steamers:

C. E. HILLMAN.....Capt. I. N. CORBETT
B. M. RUNYAN.....Capt. W. SIMMS.

One of these large and splendid *side-wheel, light-draught* fast-running passenger packets leaves Louisville for Clarksville, Nashville, and all landings on the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers every week PUNCTUALLY, making, each of them, regular ten-day trips to and from each port.

The patronage of the shipping and travelling community is very respectfully solicited for these steamboats, as they are owned by responsible and reliable parties and commanded by experienced officers, who will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to passengers and shippers of freight.

For any further information apply on board or to
N. S. LONG, Agent,
U. S. Commissary Office, Main street,
m6 d6* Above the Galt House.

*Regular Monday and Friday United States Mail Line Passenger Packet*

### For Evansville and Henderson.

The fine light-draught passenger packet BIG GREY EAGLE, J. H. BUNCE, master, J. A. LUSK, clerk, will leave for above and all way landings on Friday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., positively, from Portland Wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m8 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

*Regular Monday and Friday United States Mail Line Passenger Packet*

### Owensboro, Evansville, & Henderson.

The light-draught passenger steamer BIG GREY EAGLE, J. H. BUNCE, master, GEO. ASHCRAFT, clerk, will leave for the above and all way ports on Friday, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., positively, from Portland Wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
m8 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, 118 Wall st.

*REGULAR PACKET—U.S. MAIL MORNING LINE Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern trains*

### For Cincinnati.

The magnificent passenger steamers GEN. ANDERSON, HILDRETH, master, SUPERIOR, DITTMAN, master,
One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.
Office at the Wharf-boat, foot of Third st.

100 HALF BBLS BICARB SODA for sale by
m5 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

### HAY PRESS.

A SECOND-HAND LEVER PRESS, in perfect order, for sale by
my5 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, No. 134 Fourth st.

200 BAGS RIO COFFEE in linen sacks just received and for sale by
GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.,
m5 530 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth.

100 BBLS PLANTATION AND SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES for sale by
m5 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

# LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

**Bill to Suppress Treason, &c., in Nashville.**—At a meeting of the Nashville Board of Aldermen, May 6th, Mr. Brien introduced the following bill, which passed on its third reading, entitled:

Whereas, All persons residing or being within the corporate limits of the city of Nashville, owe allegiance to the municipal laws, the government and good order thereof, therefore, no language, act, or conduct should be allowed calculated to incite treason, rebellion, sedition, or offend loyal citizens; therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the City Council*, That the city laws, passed the 10th of August, 1848, on page 197, chap. 1, sec. 1, be, and the same are hereby so amended, that whoever shall be guilty, within the limits of the corporation of the city aforesaid, of uttering treasonable or seditious words or speeches, speaking aloud false news, or dispensing scandalous libels against the corporation aforesaid or the government of the United States, or of obstructing any lawful officer, or instigating others to do so, or inciting by word, deed, or act, others to cavil and meet together to contrive incite, or suggest rebellious conspiracies, riots, or any unlawful feuds, or differences, thereby to stir people up, maliciously to contrive the ruin and destruction of the peace, safety, and good order of the corporation aforesaid, or of the Government of the United States, or shall knowingly conceal such practices, or harbor or conceal, aid or assist any disloyal citizen, who has been or is now a member of the Confederate army, who has returned to said corporation as a spy or agent of said Confederacy, or any person engaged in the same, or shall use any language calculated in its nature to deter, or embarrass any citizen, from being or becoming a loyal citizen of the United States: A violation of this act shall be a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction before the Recorder of said corporation, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50.

Sec. 2. It shall be and is hereby made the special duty of the City Marshal, his deputies and each of the night police, to diligently inquire into all violations of the first section of this act, and arrest and take before the Recorder for trial every such person suspected of the violation of this act.

## GEN. J. T. BOYLE'S REPORT TO THE MILITARY BOARD OF KENTUCKY.

Headquarters 11th Brigade, Fifth Division, Army of the Ohio, Field of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 18, 1862.

*Gen. Jno. W. Finnell, Adjutant-General, Frankfort, Ky.:*

Sir: While official duty does not require, official propriety does not preclude, my reporting to you the gallant conduct of the brave officers and soldiers of Kentucky under my command in the great battle of Shiloh, on the 7th inst., I have made an official report to Brig.-Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, which you will see when published. But I have deemed it proper to make a more special statement to you of the conduct of the Kentuckians in my brigade. The 11th brigade, commanded by me at the battle of Shiloh, was composed of the Ninth regiment Kentucky volunteers, Col. B. C. Grider, the Thirteenth Kentucky volunteers, Col. E. H. Hobson, and two Ohio regiments, the Nineteenth Ohio, Colonel Beatty, and Fifty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Fyffe. After a tedious and wearisome march through Tennessee, we reached Savannah on the Tennessee river, twelve miles below Pittsburg Landing, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 6th inst., while the battle of Pittsburg Landing was in progress. Gen. Crittenden, having received orders to move his forces immediately to the scene of action, made arrangement for a fleet of steamboats to transport them to Pittsburg Landing. We arrived at the Landing at near 10 o'clock at night, and, so soon as the steamers were moored to the shore, I marched my brigade to a point beyond the crest of the hill above Pittsburg Landing, passing with some difficulty through large bodies of the panic stricken soldiers of Gen. Grant's army. I formed in line of battle in rear of the forces of Gen. Nelson, and remained on our arms during the night in a drenching rain. The rain ceased by daylight. Gen. Nelson moved his division soon after daylight toward the left, and advanced upon the enemy, making a fierce and destructive attack upon them and driving them before him. Gen. Crittenden moved his division, including my brigade, to the centre of the line of attack. Gen. McCook, with his division, occupied the line to our right. Gen. Crittenden, with his division, moved steadily upon the centre, soon engaging the enemy with the 14th brigade on my left. The 11th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Col. Hawkins, and 26th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Maxwell, with an Ohio regiment, drove the enemy before them, forcing them to leave their guns. The enemy being reinforced returned to their guns, and the 14th brigade having been withdrawn to reform, Gen. Crittenden directed me to order up the 13th regiment, Col. E. H. Hobson. This brave and gallant officer responded with alacrity, and, at the head of his regiment, led them to a furious attack upon the enemy, driving them before him with great slaughter, and, forcing them to desert their guns, captured two pieces of their artillery. Col. Hobson, Major Hobson, acting Lieut. Col., and Capt. Towles, acting Major, deported themselves with great coolness and courage, as did their officers and men. Captains Thompson, Duncan, Caldwell, and Adjutant Stuart, and all others deported themselves with gallantry and courage. There was a slight recoil of the rear line of Col. Hobson's regiment, caused by a remnant of Wisconsin troops breaking through. No officers and men ever deported themselves with more steady courage than Col. Hobson and all his officers and men. The 9th Kentucky, Colonel B. C. Grider, I had ordered up to the left to support Captain Mendenhall's battery, and to meet and drive back the enemy where they were placed in position by General Crittenden.

The enemy deflecting his attack to my left in direction of Capt. Mendenhall's battery, Major Gen. Buell in person ordered Col. Grider to advance upon the enemy and engage him. No sooner was the order given than Col. Grider, with his noble regiment, made the attack. The enemy mainly concealed awaited his near approach, when they let loose upon him a terrible and destructive fire. Although many of his officers and men fell under the first fire, Col. Grider held his regiment steady and advanced upon the enemy, firing into them volley upon volley with deadly effect, driving them before him, until they fled precipitately, deserting their guns, four pieces of artillery, which were captured by Col. Grider. Some idea may be formed of the fierceness of the conflict, and of the unflinching bravery of Col. Grider and his men, from the fact that he lost three commissioned officers killed, and ten commissioned officers wounded, fourteen privates killed and sixty-two wounded. Few regiments sustained so heavy a loss. Captains Cram, Bailey, Vetter, Austin, Adj't Grider, and Lieut. Underwood, and indeed all of his officers and men, with few exceptions, displayed extraordinary courage and determined bravery. Our noble old State may feel a just pride in the conduct of the gallant Colonel Grider and Colonel Hobson and their brave men on the field of Shiloh. Besides the commendable and gallant conduct of my staff mentioned in my official report, I ought to have mentioned to you the names of my escort, all Kentuckians: Sergeant South, privates Key, McGrew, Garner, and volunteer escort Frank Pope, of Louisville, all of whom were in the midst of the fight, and displayed the greatest fidelity and courage. They were detailed as my escort, from the cavalry regiment of the gallant Col. J. S. Jackson, and are worthy specimens of that noble regiment. Some of the facts stated in this letter were omitted from my report, partly because it was hurriedly written, and because the main facts here stated are set forth in the reports of the regimental commanders, which are referred to as a part of my report.

I thought it would be gratifying to you and the Military Board, and to the loyal people of Kentucky, to hear in a special communication some account of the gallant conduct of the Kentuckians at Shiloh. In speaking of them especially here, I would not and do not intend to abate in any degree the just meed of praise due to the noble Ohio regiments which constituted one-half of my brigade. Col. Beatty, 19th Ohio, and Col. Fyffe, 59th Ohio, contributed to the success on the 7th instant, and co-operated with my other regiments, and all the men and officers deported themselves with courage and gallantry.

So far as I have heard, all the Kentucky troops engaged in the battle of Shiloh displayed great coolness and courage, and sustained the ancient renown and glory of the Commonwealth.

I am, General, very truly, yours,
J. T. BOYLE,
Brig. Gen. Commanding 11th Brigade, Army of the Ohio.

**Treachery in New Orleans.**—The telegraph tells this morning the most deplorable tale ever heard in America, or, we believe, in the whole world. Two contemptible little steamers have come up to the great city of New Orleans—inhabited by a population of two hundred thousand souls, defended by miles upon miles of columbiads and rifled cannon, possessing six floating batteries of immense power, and containing within her bosom not less than thirty thousand disciplined troops—and have commanded the authorities to haul down the Confederate flag! As we write, there has been no intelligence of its having been hauled down; but we are prepared to expect the worst.

Sailing through miles of the heaviest artillery, it does not appear that so much as a single shot was fired at these two little steamers. On the contrary, everything appears to have been prepared beforehand for their quiet reception. The troops were immediately withdrawn lest they might feel disposed to demur, all the defences on the lake were dismantled, the guns were thrown down without being injured, the steamboats that could have gotten up steam in an hour and been off, were burned, and the defenders were drawn off to a distant point.

Never since the world began was there such a transaction—so dark, so mysterious, so altogether unaccountable.

The telegraph, thus far, gives a very confused account of this most mysterious and deplorable affair. Terrible suspicions are afloat, but we hold it best not to give voice to them until something more definite shall have reached us.
*Norfolk Day Book.*

**Hon. John M. Botts Sent South.**—The conditions on which Hon. John M. Botts was released from his imprisonment in Castle Godwin by the Court of Inquiry that examined the charge of disloyalty preferred against him, are: First, that after being permitted to go to his residence in Henrico, he shall, with all convenient speed, prepare to remove to a location further south; and when the same is indicated by him, it must be approved by the War Department of the Confederate States Government. It has already been intimated that had not Mr. Botts, with his characteristic obstinacy, declared himself a neutral in the present war, the Court of Inquiry would have recommended his discharge. Of this we know

Washington, Sunday, May 4.

**Our Gunboats on the Tennessee.**—The following, from the report of Lieut. Commanding Gwin, of the United States Gunboat Taylor, addressed to Commander Foote, has been received at the Navy Department. The report is dated Hamburgh, Tennessee, April 23d:

Sir: I have to inform you that, on the 21st ult., I proceeded as high up on the Tennessee river as Florence, Alabama, capturing the steamer Alfred Robb, which has been used as a rebel transport on the upper part of this river, not having been sunk, as we supposed. I found the rebel boat Dunbar, which had been used previous to the fall of Fort Henry as a gunboat, some distance up Cypress Creek, which is two miles below Florence, Alabama, sunk, the water being above her guards. As it was impossible for me to raise her, I burned her to the water's edge.

I am happy to inform you that the rebels have neither a boat nor a gun on this river. I captured their best gun at Florence. It is now on board the Lady Foote (late, Robb). I learned at Florence that their bridge was destroyed by order of Gen. Beauregard. The inhabitants were very indignant at such a wanton destruction.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

## UNION MEETING IN HART COUNTY.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union men of Hart county, held at the Court House in Munfordville on Monday, May 5th, 1862, (County court day); after a superb American flag had been raised, amidst shouts of the people; David Highbaugh Esq., was called to the chair, and James H. Compton appointed secretary.

The objects of the meeting being explained by James A. Dawson, in a few appropriate remarks, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, to wit: V. Garvin, S. C. Lafferty, Philip Maxey, W. S. Coats, P. L. Maxey, R. W. Compton, L. P. Wright, Wm. Gibson, and Jos. Reynolds. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Dr. P. J. Connelly, with fine effect, followed by Tom Crutcher.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted by acclamation.

Whereas, We have just passed through the most eventful year in the history of this Republic, in which events, astounding as they are heinous, have been developed in this, that whilst we had by inheritance from our fathers (at the cost of their blood), the best government the world has ever known, which vouchsafes to each and every citizen perfect liberty, and guarantees him full and ample protection in all his rights, civil and political, justly acquiring for our country the titles of "The land of the Free," and "The Asylum for the Oppressed;" a country unrivalled in prosperity, and a government which merited the warmest affection and support of every citizen, and challenged the admiration of the world, save only tyrants and despots, who tremble at its greatness, and yet there has arisen a faction of almost colossal proportions, the object of which is to divide, distract, disrupt, and annihilate that government and subvert its institutions, and which, by seditious appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people of one section in utter disregard of all law, human or divine, and despite the claims of patriotism, has involved the country in a most sanguinary fraternal war, which has been, and is still being prosecuted by the rebels in a manner which outstrips the annals of savage barbarity, disregarding alike national, State, and individual rights; having invaded our own State and country, and brought upon us all the desolation and ruin possible; murdering, plundering, and robbing our citizens; and attempting, in utter disregard of our thrice expressed will by force of arms, to involve us in the mad whirlpool of treason and rebellion: And whereas, there are those now amongst us who counselled and advised the invasion of our State, and delighted to aid the invaders in their efforts to tear us from the Government we love; who seconded, aided, and assisted them in their deeds of theft and murder in our midst, and who still sympathize with, and would gladly render them similar aid; and some of these, too, occupy positions of honor, trust, and profit, conferred upon them at our hands when their patriotism was unsuspected; and others amongst us have shown, by their actions and their words, that they are in favor of the so called Confederate Government and against that of the Union: And whereas, we deem it our high privilege and duty to announce our feelings and purposes in regard to this rebellion and its coadjutors—Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably attached to the Government of the United States, and to its institutions, and regard the action of those now in rebellion against it, and seeking its overthrow, as utterly without cause and unnatural and wicked in the extreme.

*Resolved*, That, having rebelled against the Government without cause, and taken up arms for its overthrow, we can but regard the movers and coworkers in this rebellion as traitors of the deepest dye; and whilst we pity the unsuspecting and misguided masses who have been overreached by the duplicity and wiles of the designing leaders, and would gladly have an amnesty granted them upon the only condition that they ground their arms and return to their allegiance, we demand, in the name of even handed justice, that the real conspirators shall be made to pay the penalty annexed to their crimes.

*Resolved*, That whilst we are in favor of perfect freedom of thought, speech, and action being accorded to every freeman, yet we hold it a truism that no man has a right to speak or act in such a manner as to bring the rights of others in jeopardy—therefore, that no man in this government may rightfully aid the enemies of the country, whether by word or deed.

*Resolved*, That we are unwilling that those who have counselled, aided, abetted, or countenanced the invasion of our State by the rebels, or who sympathize with them in their effort to destroy and subvert our institutions shall hold any position of trust, honor, or profit which the people may of right bestow; and, as this is indubitably the feeling of an overwhelming majority of the people of this county, we do hereby invite all such, who now hold elective offices therein, to resign, that their places may be filled by the men of the people's choice.

*Resolved*, That we utterly condemn the course pursued by the abolitionists in Congress, and regard them as allies and coworkers with the rebels in their efforts to destroy the Government; and it is our opinion the salvation of the country and the perpetuity of our institutions demand that abolitionism and secession be buried in one common grave. That one of our gravest causes of complaint against the Southern States is the fact of their having withdrawn their delegation from Congress, leaving the radicals of the North to consummate their nefarious schemes, in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the land.

*Resolved*, That we, the Union men of Hart county, believe that secession is no remedy for the disquietude that now exists, but that the only remedy is in the Union as it existed; that redress must be obtained in, not out, of the Union. We endorse the acts of our representatives in Congress, and have an abiding confidence in their ability and honesty to represent fully the interest and loyalty of Kentucky.

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the emancipation of slaves; that we disapprove of the act emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, and also of the confiscation bill at present before Congress.

H. A. Hedges introduced the following:

Whereas, It is important that the best men be selected to fill the various county offices, and it is desirable that harmony and good feeling be maintained amongst the Union men of the county, and there being several candidates already announced for some of the offices, therefore,

*Resolved*, That a mass convention of the Union men of the county be called to meet at the court-house at Munfordville, on the first Monday of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices, and that each voting district is hereby urged to send a full representation, so that the choice of the people may be ascertained.

To which H. M. Shuffelt, Esq., offered the following amendment, "that in holding district meetings, notice of the holding should be given, and that said meetings should be held on different days," which was adopted as amended.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

*Resolved*, That in our judgment it is expedient to hold a convention for the nomination of candidates for the Fourth Judicial District, and we suggest Bowling Green as the place, and the —— day of June, as an appropriate time for holding said convention, and if called, that V. Garvin, H. A. Hedges, P. J. Connelly, P. L. Maxey, K. Jamison, L. P. Wright, R. W. Compton, Joseph Kessinger, Jas. A. Dawson, and any other Union men of the county are hereby appointed delegates thereto.

*Resolved*, That the Louisville Journal and Democrat be and they are hereby requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

And the meeting adjourned in the utmost good feeling.

D. HIGHBAUGH, Chairman.
Jas. H. Compton, Secretary.

**Another Instalment of Yankees.**—A detachment from Gen. Jackson's army brought down by the Central Railroad yesterday twenty-six prisoners—sixteen Yankees and ten domestic traitors. The latter were a very squalid and miserable, hang-dog looking set of creatures. While they might have served the enemy as spies on the actions of our brave boys, they could hardly, judging from appearances, have inflicted any serious damage on the cause of Southern rights by their characters or example. Some of the Yankees were tolerably fair specimens of humanity, but in several of them the brute stuck out so far that it could not be concealed. A number of them were so Teutonic that their jargon could hardly be understood.

The names of the Yankees were James Gionnis, Company F, Third Maryland; Thos. Eckles, Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio; James E. Burns, Company I, Fourteenth Indiana; C. Caffrey, Company C, First Vermont; J. H. Abell, Company B, First Vermont; John Brown, Company B, First Vermont; A. E. Millar, Company B, First Vermont; C. Van Weber, Company K, Thirty-ninth Illinois; Jas. Moore, Company G, First Vermont; Chas. Schieltz, Company F, Fifty-fourth New York; Edw. Haman, Sergeant, Company I, Fifty eighth New York; J. Leather, Company K, Fortieth Pennsylvania; W. E. Johnson, Company E, Fifth Conn; A. Johnson, Company E, Fifth Conn; E. B. Sparks, Company K, Thirty-ninth Illinois; W. A. Chapman, Company H, Third Wisconsin.

The following are the names of the citizen prisoners and the counties from which they hail: J. Light, M. Beane, and Richard Buckley, Frederick; S. M. Morris, H. Powell, S. Collier, Greene; W. Breeden, E. F. and Beverly Breeau, Rockingham; L. Garing, Page; A. Hefflin, Fredericksburg; James N. Wiscoff, Charles B. Guy, Wm. H. Van Work, Orange; Samuel King, Thos. L. Morrison, John Chattan, and Moses Morrison, Spottsylvania.

The sixteen Yankee prisoners were captured on Saturday last by a Confederate cavalry company, between Swift's Gap and the Shenandoah river, in Rockingham county. A number of the Hessians were made to bite the dust, and the survivors were chased by our cavalry to the river,

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

**Evening Dispatches.**

## Further from the Army of the Potomac!

## Another Triumphant Battle!

## The Rebel Army Again in Flight!

## The Union Army Still in Pursuit!

Baltimore, May 8.

The following, dated Yorktown, May 8, at ten o'clock, is taken from the correspondence of the American of this city, as I close my letter: The latest intelligence received from the field of battle is, that Gen. McClellan has come up with the enemy about eight miles beyond Williamsburg, and after a pretty severe skirmish with his rear, has again put him to flight across the Chickahominy. A large additional number of prisoners have been taken, including many deserters, who report that they have had nothing to eat but a few hard biscuit for 48 hours, and when brought in fell down in a state of exhaustion. Heavy cannonading could be heard by the boats coming down the river at an early hour this morning. Nothing as to results is yet ascertained.

There is no doubt but the whole army of Lee, Johnson, and Magruder are in a state of utter disorganization, and, under the rapid pursuit of McClellan, are fleeing with great precipitation, with the intention of making a stand anywhere, and, unless they reach Richmond in boats by way of James river, they will certainly be intercepted and captured by the forces landing at West Point.

Not less than fifty steamers are engaged in transporting the balance of the army to West Point. A large number of prisoners are arriving there and others are constantly being brought in.

On Monday the enemy took about eighty of our men prisoners and captured one of the Pennsylvania batteries, having first killed all the horses. They having but a small support of infantry, were overwhelmed by a superior force and were compelled to abandon their guns, but, before the close of the day, this battery, with one of the enemy's, was recaptured by General McClellan, and the prisoners they had taken were found in Williamsburg the next day, engaged in attending the wounded of the enemy left behind.

The retreat of the enemy was accompanied by too much confusion and haste to be troubled with prisoners.

*Latest.*—I have just learned that the enemy have destroyed all the bridges across the Chickahominy, and that Gen. McClellan is resting his army on this side. It will be remembered that the Chickahominy runs parallel with the James river, into which it enters. It is the general impression that Gen. McClellan has now got the enemy just where he wants them.

Fortress Monroe, May 7.

President Lincoln arrived here this morning and spent the day with Gen. Wool—this P. M. he visited Newport News to see Gen. Mansfield and to have a clear view of the Merrimac, which has been lying off Craney Island all the P. M. for the purpose, no doubt, of preventing our gunboats from running up the James river. She made no attempt to come out.

The George Peabody arrived here from Hatteras to-day, and started immediately for New York.

No news has transpired.

Sandusky, O., May 8.

At about 1 o'clock A. M., a fire broke out in A. Miller's book-bindery in the Register block. The building was destroyed. It was occupied by the United States Express office, the Sandusky Register, T. Hesmer, wholesale liquor merchant, and Bear & Son, produce commission dealers. Total loss 26,000 dollars. Insured for 14,000 dollars.

[Herald's Despatch.]

Washington, May 7.

A despatch from New York, with information brought by the Columbia of the capture of New Orleans, was received in the Senate this afternoon during the debate upon the city railroad bill. It was well received, and Senator McDougal immediately moved a vote of thanks to Commodore Farragut and General Butler, saying to the Senate that their recognition of such important services should be as prompt as their gratitude was hearty. Parliamentary rule required the unanimous consent to entertain the motion, and some Senator objected, so that McDougal's generous purpose was temporarily defeated.

About thirty contrabands arrived here to-day, mostly from Virginia, and are quartered in Duff Green's Row, which was once a fashionable block of residences. People from all parts of the country resort there to hire contrabands to help. The free negroes and other laborers of the District are somewhat disturbed by the influx which can be hired for almost nothing, but the Government having the article thrown upon its hands must dispose of it in the readiest manner possible.

The Times' editorial correspondence from Yorktown says General Franklin went up the York river yesterday, and I hear this morning that General Sedgwick had also embarked at Yorktown and will join Franklin this morning. They are expected to march from the York river to a place called New Kent, on the road between Williamsburg and Richmond, and thus cut off the rebels' retreat. We hear no firing this morning. It is now 9 o'clock, from which we infer that the rebels withdrew during the night or else that our troops are awaiting the arrival of Franklin and Sedgwick in their rear.

If the rebels stand where they are, they will find themselves between two formidable armies, and compelled to cut their way through one of them or to surrender at discretion.

I am inclined to think they will cross the Chickahominy Creek and destroy the bridges and ferry so as prevent pursuit. This seems to be the only way in which they can hope to save any portion of their army. It is barely possible that we may have hard fighting yet; but the general opinion is that the enemy will escape in the way indicated, and that Gen. McClellan can advance upon Richmond without any very formidable opposition.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

Cairo, May 7.

Refugees from Jackson, Mississippi, report at headquarters that Beauregard represents not far from 75,000 troops concentrated around him. Lovell's army was at latest advices at Ponchatoula, on N. O. and Jackson Road, fifty miles north of New Orleans.

San Francisco, May 7.

Arrived—Ship Phantom, thirty-three days from Hong Kong.

Hong Kong market reports of March 29th quote Gallego flour at $16. Teas for the United States continue in demand at previous rates. Tonnage was in brisk demand, with few available vessels in harbor.

[By telegraph to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Washington, May 7.

It is known here that Gen. Lovell, with the whole New Orleans army, has reinforced Beauregard.

Gen. McDowell is organizing fugitive blacks into companies, under officers of the same color. He has established a regular line of promotion, paying from twenty-five cents and one ration to full day laborers' wages. White soldiers henceforth to handle musketry.

Col. Jennison, of Kansas, is here. He feels sure of his ability to prove charges of secession proclivities against Gen. Sturgis. Gen. Craig, Missouri Congressman, is to be put in command of the Department of Kansas.

M. Mercier and other Foreign Ministers are thunderstruck at the evacuation of Yorktown. They had written as solemn truth the boast heard at Richmond, and expected a victory on the peninsula. They say they dont know what to think now.

The President and Secretary Stanton, who left the night before last for Fortress Monroe, are expected back to morrow.

Cairo, May 7.

Our city was thrown into a state of ferment and excitement last evening, by a report that Paducah had been captured. It turned out to be a big scare. Some of Curtis' cavalry, out on a reconnoissance from Fort Heiman, encountered some of Clay King's rebel cavalry. It was reported that he had captured about two hundred of our men. Some of our men escaped and came into Paducah, and reported that Clay King followed them to the edge of the town. General Strong immediately sent two regiments to reinforce Col. Noble.

The steamer Liberty passed by here to-day without stopping. Gen. Strong at once sent a steamer after her and placed the officers under arrest. It was a misunderstanding on the part of the Captain. He landed some coal barges about a mile above town, and was on his way to get some empty barges. His employers are furnishing coal to the Government.

Nothing of importance to day from the Tennessee river. Skirmishes still continue between our advance pickets and those of the enemy. Some of our cavalry made a charge on some rebel pickets and drove them back, and discovered, as they supposed, on the opposite side of the creek, two pieces of artillery; but when they captured them they turned out to be wooden ones.

Our forces are still on the advance.

No tidings yet of Mr. Rodman. It is supposed he was captured by some of King's forces, as they are known to be in that vicinity.

The river is falling very fast here. The Illinois Central will run cars in here on Monday, as the water has fallen sufficiently to repair their track.

### FURTHER BY THE AUSTRALASIA.

The Paris Patrie learns that two English frigates leave on the 26th for Bermuda with ordnance and ammunition. The Patrie asserts that England is about to concentrate troops and war material at Bermuda. The first Austrian iron-plated frigate has been launched, and will be in commission in June. Three others are building.

New York, May 7, P. M.

Flour continues heavy and prices have again declined 5c, with only a limitation for export and home consumption. Sales 11,600 bbls at $4 85@$5 for superfine State, $5 10@5 20 for extra State, $4 95@5 for superfine Western, $5 10@$5 35 for common to medium extra Western, $5 25@5 35 for common to good shipping brands of R. H. O., and $5 45@5 50 for trade brands, closing heavy, with no buyers at the outside quotations. Canada flour heavy and 5c lower; sales of 9,000 bbls at $5 10@5 30 for shipping, $5 35@5 60 for Western extra. Rye flour quiet and steady; small sales at $3 35@4 25. Corn meal steady; sales 700 bbls at $3 75. Whisky excited and decidedly higher; sales 2,000 bbls at 25½@27¼c, including 600 bbls at 27c. Wheat dull, heavy, and 1@2 lower; sales 1,600 bush Milwaukie club at $1 16, 2,000 red Western on private terms, 4,100 bush white Western also on private terms. Rye less active and scarcely so firm; sales 3,200 bush at 80@82c. Barley quiet at 80@85c. Corn heavy, unsettled, and declining; sales 33,000 bush at 55@56c for mixed Western in store and de-

Pittsburg, May 8.

River six feet eight inches by the pier mark, and falling. Weather clear and mild.

Cincinnati, May 6.

Flour dull and prices nominal. Wheat in good demand from millers from the interior and the market firm at 95@97c for red, and $1@1 03 for white. Corn in active demand and easier—advanced to 35c and very little offering. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork 11c. Lard 7¼c. Bulk meat 3¾@5½. Nothing new in groceries. Linseed Oil dull at 84@85c. Spirits turpentine advanced to $1 65. Exchange ¼c premium; gold dull at 2½c premium.

**Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this society was held at the Court-house in this city on Saturday last, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

William Warfield, of Fayette, President.
R. A. Alexander, of Woodford, Vice President.
Directors—Ed'w. Oldham, Jacob Hughes, Abram Vanmeter, James G. Kinnaird, Dr. L. P. Tarlton, James Foley, of Fayette; Abraham Buford, of Woodford; S. P. Kenney, of Jessamine; Robert S. Taylor, of Clarke; and John F. Payne, of Scott.

The following gentlemen were chosen, at the same time, officers of the Maxwell Spring Company, viz: President, Thomas W. Bullock; Directors, M. C. Johnson, W. R. Estill, Richard Higgins, Isaac W. Scott, J. W. Cochran, and John R. Viley.

We are gratified to learn that, notwithstanding the loss of the splendid amphitheatre by fire last winter, while the grounds and buildings were occupied by the Federal troops, the officers of the Association have determined to have a Fair, as usual, this fall.—*Lex. Observer and Reporter.*

**Hints on the Potato Disease.**—From an elaborate article in a recent number of the Journal of the West of England Society, on the potato culture, from the pen of Dr. Lang, in which many curious and important truths are discussed, the following may be regarded as conclusions deduced from his treatment of the whole subject:

1. The desirability of early planting in dry, clean, and well-prepared ground.
2. That white potatoes are least liable to the disease, and therefore to be preferred to the colored sorts.
3. That the soil in no case produces or influences the disease.
4. That the disease is of a fungoid character, investing many varieties of plants and increased in activity by atmospheric causes.
5. That all heterogeneous manures are injurious.
6. That lime and salt, mixed in the proportion of eight tuns of lime with three hundred weight of common salt, is the best manure; and this is the proportion used to the acre.
7. That potatoes that ripen earliest should be exclusively grown.
8. That as soon as the disease appears, earthing up the stalks repeatedly with fine earth from the centre of the trench is the only effectual preventive to its ravages. To this operation the author consequently attaches the greatest importance.
9. That when exhumed, sunlight appears to arrest the progress of the murrain, and prevents the further decomposition of the tuber.

Without committing ourselves to all the above statements and suggestions, some of which are, we think, doubtful or open to well-founded objections, the attentive reader will find much useful material for thought, which, if carefully considered, cannot fail to impart valuable aid in coming to sound conclusions, as far as our confessedly limited and imperfect knowledge will as yet permit, on this very important and equally difficult subject.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Government claims of all kinds attended to for Soldiers, Widows, and Heirs for all Wars from 1776 to 1862. mar1 d3m

Sale of Real Estate Under Trust Deed.

Whereas, the Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, of Mound City, Pulaski county, Illinois, on the first day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, executed their certain Deed of Trust, of that date, to the undersigned, which said Deed of Trust was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Pulaski county, State of Illinois, on the third day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in Record Book "J," commencing on page 3[illegible], to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty bonds of the said Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, of one thousand dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which said bonds bear even date with said deed of trust, and draw interest at the rate of ten per cent., represented by coupons, attached to said bonds, which said deed of trust conveys to the undersigned the lands, lots, and appurtenances thereto situated, hereinafter described to secure the payment of said sum of money in said bonds specified, together with all interest expressed in the said coupons attached thereto, and the costs and expenditures attending the execution of the trust, by said Deed of Trust created. And, whereas default has been made in the payment of the said sum of money, together with the interest thereon, notice is therefore hereby given that we shall, at the Mound City Hotel, in the city of Mound City, county of Pulaski, and State of Illinois, at public vendue, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., sell the following described Real Estate, with the appurtenances thereon situated, to the highest bidder, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the payment of said bonds, coupons, costs, and expenditures aforesaid, to wit:

Lots number seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in the partition of section thirty-six (36), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1), containing one hundred and seventy-five acres (175), excepting the right of running or permitting to be run a railroad through said tract and the erection of a depot thereon; and one acre to be selected by the said Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, before the day of sale, for the erection of a planing mill. Also, the road chartered and known as the Mound City Railroad, with its chartered privileges, its ground rights, engines, cars, depots machinery, rails, tracks, switches, ties, tools, spikes, chairs, &c., with all its appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging. The Hotel in Mound City, Pulaski county, Illinois, known as the Mound City Hotel, and the lots on which it is situated, to wit: Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5), in Block S, in the recorded plat of Mound City; together with all the premises, appurtenances, furniture, fixtures, &c., thereunto belonging. This property was erroneously described in said Deed of Trust as lots number four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in block three (3), through mistake. The west half of section thirty-one (31), township fifteen (15), south of range one (1) east containing two hundred and fifty-three acres and fifty hundredths of an acre, (253 50-100). The west half of the southwest quarter of section five (5) township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west, containing eighty (80) acres. The east half of the north west quarter of section seventeen (17), township sixteen, (16) south of range one (1) west, containing eighty (80) acres. All of said property being situated in Pulaski county, in the State of Illinois. The south half of section eleven (11), containing three hundred and twenty acres—the north part of the north half of the north east quarter of section thirteen (13), containing fifty four acres and ninety-nine hundredths of an acre (54 99-100); the south half of section twelve (12), containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres, the north half of the northwest quarter of section thirteen (13), containing fifty-six acres (56): the north part of the north half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen (14) and the north half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen (14), containing one hundred and seventy-six (176) acres; all in township fourteen (14), south of range two (2) east, in Johnson county, Illinois. The south half of the northwest qr of sec. thirteen (13), township fourteen (14), south of range two (2) east, containing eighty (80) acres in Pulaski county, Illinois; one undivided half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen (15), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west; one undivided half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west, in Pulaski county, Ills., subject to the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad and Mound City road, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less; the west half of the following tract of land, beginning at the northwest corner of lands conveyed by Henry W. Billups and wife to Jonathan Lyerly, by deed dated October 9th, A. D. 1845, thence running west on section line dividing sections seventeen (17) and twenty (20), in township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) east, one hundred and fourteen (114) rods to a white oak stake and sweet gum, being eleven (11) rods east of the north and south line dividing sections nineteen (19) and twenty (20) in said township; thence south two hundred and thirty-six (236) rods to the Ohio river; thence up said river to the lands of Jonathan Lyerly, above recited, thence north one hundred and seventy-four (174) rods to the place of beginning, containing in all one hundred and forty (140) acres, but the part herein conveyed contains seventy-three (73) acres more or less, and known as the Fulsham land; also, a tract of land which is a part of the tract purchased of the Bechtle heirs, beginning on the line of the third (3) principal meridian, and one hundred and sixty (160) poles south from the northwest corner of section nineteen (19), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) east, at a stake, thence running south seven (7) degrees east along said meridian line one hundred and fifty-six (156) poles to a stake, thence north eighty-two (82) degrees and fifty-one (51) minutes east, one hundred and forty-two (142) poles to a stake, thence north seven (7) degrees west one hundred and fifty-six (156) poles to a stake, thence south eighty-two (82) degrees and fifty-one (51) minutes west one hundred and forty-two (142) poles to the beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-eight (138) acres, in Pulaski county, Illinois; the west half of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-four (24), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west of the third (3) principal meridian, containing two hundred and forty (240) acres, excepting the right of way through the same to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, two hundred feet wide. Said sale to continue from day to day, Sundays excepted, until all the aforesaid property is sold.

Dated the 14th day of April, A. D. 1862.
M. M. RAWLINGS, W. H. STOKES, W. F. BULLOCK, Trustees.
J. Dougherty & S. P. Wheeler, Attorneys for Trustees.
ap23 d30

Electro-Silver Plating.

I am prepared to do Silver Plating of all descriptions, but will give particular attention to such articles as Carriage Lamps, Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c. As I have an experience of many years in the business, I hope to be able to give satisfaction.
G. A. WATKINS, South side Jefferson st., below Third, next door below the Engine House, over Howe's Harness manufactory. a25 d3m

W. H. CRUTCHER, General Agent and Commission Merchant, NO. 625 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Will give his attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE. From an experience of twenty years, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with business.
A complete stock of CHINA, GLASS, and QUEENSWARE on hand. Charges moderate. ap28

CHEESE—1,000 superior Western Reserve and English Dairy in store and for sale to close consignment by m5 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

LIQUORS—[illegible] boxes bottled Brandies and Whiskies just received and for sale by m5 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

100 HALF BBLS BICARB SODA for sale by m5 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

150 BBLS CRUSHED, GRANULATED, AND REFINED YELLOW SUGAR just received and



PHILADELPHIA.

1862. 1862.

SPRING TRADE.

DALE, ROSS, & CO., 521 Market st., PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR Spring Selections OF SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, Shawls, White Goods, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
To which the attention of the Trade is invited. m10 d2m

TWEEDS, KERSEYS, JEANS, FULLED CLOTH,
And other descriptions of WOOLLEN GOODS manufactured by the undersigned and for sale low. L. RICHARDSON, Office 4 doors above Bank Ky.
☞ WOOL bought for cash or taken in exchange for goods. mi dtf

GEO. F. WORTHINGTON, AGENT FOR MILITARY CLAIMS, Corner of F and Thirteenth Sts. WASHINGTON CITY.

Having been engaged for a number of years in the Settlement of such Claims in one of the Government Offices (from which he has withdrawn), offers to attend to Claims of any kind that may be entrusted to him, such as those for Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, Subsistence, Transportation, Clothing, Damages to Property, and particularly for Horses, and other Property lost or destroyed in the United States Service, including cases of Impressment.
N. B.—The most prompt and faithful attention paid to business.

TESTIMONIAL.
We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington on whom claimants can more confidently rely than on him, to conduct their business with integrity, capacity, and zeal. Signed by
Hon. JNO. D. McPHERSON, Ass't Solicitor of U. S. Court Claims,
Gov. SMITH PAYNE, D. D.
Hon. CHAS. B. CALVERT, House of Rep's.
Col. WM. B. RANDOLPH, Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office.
Washington, D. C. m4dtf

Extra Refined COAL AND CARBON OILS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SAFE AND NON EXPLOSIVE. The light stands full and bright until the lamp is empty. Retail price 60 cents per gallon. LAMPS, &c., of every style—PRICES LOW. BENZOLE, the great substitute for turpentine—used by all painters North and East. Superior LUBRICATING OILS for Machinery. Dealers should give me a call, as I am exclusive agent for first-class Oil Works, and sell superior Oils at the lowest prices.
J. G. McCORMICK, No. 330 Third st., Louisville, Ky. f1 dly

A CARD.
The undersigned, former salesman for T. Anderson & Co., will attend to the purchase of dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes on commission, in the city of New York, for those who may favor him with their orders. His intimate acquaintance with the trade of Louisville, together with his knowledge of Eastern markets, will enable him to effectually serve his patrons.
Refer to— T. ANDERSON & CO., ANDERSON, DONIHUE, & CO., GARDNER & CO., PIATT, ALLEN, & CO., J. M. ROBINSON & CO., BRIDGEFORD & CO.
Address, care of Claflin, Mellen, & Co., corner of Church & Worth streets, New York. m15 d2m J. L. S. LADD.

COAL OIL.
50 BBLS COAL AND CARBON OIL, manufactured expressly to our order, also LAMPS in great variety, at manufacturers' prices at HARDY & BEATTY'S, 213 Fourth st., adjoining National Hotel. mf1

To Tobacco Manufacturers.
RYME'S PATENT RETAINERS AND HYDRAULIC PRESSES
Have been in operation for the past two years for the manufacture of tobacco, and all the parties operating them testify to their great superiority, in every respect, over every other contrivance for doing the work. Ease of operation and rapidity of action are combined with great power and durability. The subscribers are the sole manufacturers in the United States, and give their personal attention to the erection of the machines, and warrant them perfectly satisfactory.
The following manufacturers are now using our machines, and we refer, by permission, to them, viz:
Messrs. D. J. Garth & Co., Hannibal, Mo.
Pioneer Tobacco Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Messrs. Watson, McGill, & Co., Petersburg, Va.
Messrs. Jesse Hare & Co., Lynchburg, Va.
Messrs. Rawland & Guthrey, Petersburg, Va.
Messrs. McCulloch & Oray, Petersburg, Va.
E. P. Jones, Esq., Greensboro', N. C.
James M. Booker, Esq., Lynchburg, Va.
Jacob Lorillard, Esq., New York City.
Messrs. Alexander McLeod & Co., Halifax, N. S.
"Shapes" of all sizes, with iron frames and iron faced blocks, segments, bands, and other tools of the most approved patterns constantly on hand. Also, steam Liquorice kettles and boilers, box presses and polishing mills. HITTINGER, COOK, & CO., Charlestown, mass.
M. Hittinger, Isaac Cook, C. E. Rymes. m7 d3m*

XXX ALE AND PORTER
(In whole, half and quarter casks and bottles), Brewed from the choicest Barley Malt and Hops BY RHODES & VERNER and SPENCER & GABBARD.
FOR SALE BY LUPE & EVANS - - - Sole Agents, CRYSTAL PALACE, LOUISVILLE, KY. s0

GREAT BARGAINS In all kinds of DRYGOODS AT No. 333 Fourth street.
This stock is now offered for sale, and to be POSITIVELY CLOSED OUT WITHIN THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS, the present proprietor having other business requiring his attention. All the ladies of Louisville and vicinity desirous of bargains have now an opportunity never before offered. f20 dtf

ASTROLOGY. Look Out! Good News for All!
The never-failing Madame Isabel Snell is the best. She succeeds when all others have failed. All who are in trouble; all who have been unfortunate; all whose fond hopes have been disappointed, crushed, and blasted by false promises and deceit—all fly to her for advice and satisfaction.
In love affairs she never fails. She shows you the likeness of your future husband or wife. She guides the single to a happy marriage. Her aid and advice have been solicited in innumerable instances, and the result has always been the means of securing a speedy and happy marriage. She is therefore a sure dependence.
It is well known to the public at large that she was the first and she is now the only person in this country who can show the likeness in reality, and who can give entire satisfaction on all the concerns of life, which can be attested and proved by thousands, both married and single, who daily and eagerly visit her. To all in business her advice is invaluable. She can foretell, with the greatest certainty, the result of all commercial and business transactions. Madame Snell is a bona fide Astrologist that every one can depend upon. She is the greatest Astrologist of the nineteenth century. Some ladies may be a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers; in fact a single visit will satisfy the most fastidious of her respectability, moral rectitude, and of the purity of her profession and practice. All interviews are strictly private and confidential; therefore come, one—come, all.
☞ Prices reduced to suit the times. Ladies one dollar; gentlemen two dollars.
☞ Talisman given to the soldiers so as to protect them in battle for nothing.
P. S.—Madame Snell will tell the names and ages of all visitors, and will also cast their Horoscope and give them their nativity, also tell the place where they will be most fortunate. Every person who cannot get along in this world and has bad luck should be in possession of their Horoscope and get her written opinion of his future prospect in life.
☞ Madame Snell is the only one that can make Dr. HUFFLAND'S LIFE ESSENCE pure, which can only be had at her office, 509 Eighth street. She can also find out through her secret all circumstances of sickness and tell what will cure, as there are roots growing for every disease in the world.
☞ Remember the place, 509 Eighth street, second door above Grayson street.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
P. S.—Madame Snell intends to visit Europe in two months, therefore all who wish to consult her had better come at once or they may lose the aid of her valuable advice. jt2 dly

HAY PRESS.
A SECOND-HAND LEVER PRESS, in perfect order, for sale by my5 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, No. 124 Fourth st.

200 BAGS RIO COFFEE in linen sacks just received and for sale by GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO., 510 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth. m5

100 BBLS PLANTATION AND SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES for sale by



RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.
On and after Wednesday, April 9, Passenger and Freight Trains will run through to Edgefield, opposite Nashville, without change of cars.
PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Louisville daily at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at Edgefield at 6:30 P. M.; returning, leaves Edgefield at 7 A. M., arriving at Louisville at 6:30 P. M.
MEMPHIS BRANCH TRAIN will leave Bowling Green daily (Sundays excepted) at 2:15 P. M., on arrival of Train from Louisville; returning will arrive at Bowling Green at 11:10 A. M., and connect with Train from Nashville for Louisville.
FREIGHT TRAINS will leave daily (Sundays excepted) for Nashville and Memphis Branch at 3 A. M.
TRAINS FOR LEBANON will leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:45 A. M.
All Freights for main road and Lebanon and Memphis Branches must be in Depot by 5 P. M.
BARDSTOWN TRAIN will leave daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M. All Freights for Bardstown road and main road north of Bardstown Junction must be in Depot by 1 P. M.
a7 B. MARSHALL, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
J. E. MOORE, - - - - Freight Agent, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Through Bills of Lading to Eastern Cities given at lowest rates via River to Pittsburg—Mail Line to Cincinnati and via Jeffersonville Railroad.
All applications relating to the transportation of Freight Eastward to be made at the office, No. 131 Fourth (or Wall) street. apr8 dtf

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.
On and after Monday, February 10, 1862, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for Newcastle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington via rail and stage for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Louisville at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged as far as Frankfort, and, returning, will leave Frankfort at 6:10 A. M., arriving at Louisville at 9 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M. and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
☞ Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.
f4 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
[Democrat copy.]

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.
On and after to-day, May 5, 1862, Trains on this Road will leave and arrive as follows:
LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE:
4 00 P. M. Fast Express for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the East.
10 00 P. M. Night Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the East.
Both Trains making connections for the East.
ARRIVE AT JEFFERSONVILLE:
12:10 A. M. from Indianapolis and Cincinnati.
11:40 A. M. from St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.
Both Trains making connections from the East.
m5 dtf JAS. FERRIER, G. T. A.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT
1862. Summer Arrangement. 1862.
On and after Sunday, May 4, Passenger Trains will leave New Albany (opposite Louisville) as follows:
8:00 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS (daily except Mondays), making close connections at Mitchell with O. & M. Railroad for St. Louis, Cairo, and the West, arriving at St. Louis at 9:00 P. M.; connecting also at Greencastle Junction with T. & R. Railroad East and West and at Lafayette with T. & W. Railroad East and West and Michigan City for Chicago and Detroit.
8:00 P. M. ST LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS (Daily), reaching St. Louis at 8 00 A. M. and Cincinnati at 8 A. M. This Train runs to Mitchell only.
Returning, leaves St. Louis at 7 A. M. and 5:05 P. M., making immediate connections at Mitchell with South bound train, arriving at New Albany at 7:30 P. M. and 4 30 A. M.
Only one change of Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago.
☞ Baggage checked through.
This Road runs the only trains from Louisville, connecting with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad West.
☞ For THROUGH TICKETS and further information, apply at the GENERAL RAILROAD OFFICE, southwest corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Trains are run by Louisville time.
A. B. CULVER, Sup't.
S. S. PARKER, Agent. m5 dtf

IMPORTANT 1862! 1862!
Passengers should be careful in purchasing Tickets to St. Joseph or points in Kansas to see that they read by the North Missouri Railroad.
It is the only all rail and direct route from St. Louis to St. Joseph, thirteen hours quicker, fare low as any other route.
ISAAC H. STURGEON, Pres't and Gen'l Sup't North Missouri R. R. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
HENRY H. SIMMONS, General Travelling Agent.
aug29 dly

1862. 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, 285 MILES DOUBLE TRACK, (with its connections)
IS A FIRST CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED, TO ALL THE EASTERN CITIES!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG to PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities), ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK. THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, AND CLOSE CONNECTIONS AT HARRISBURG For BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.
FROM PITTSBURG TO NEW YORK ONE TRAIN RUNS DAILY (430 MILES) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in Advance of all Other Routes
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the Sound Lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.
SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri by Railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern lakes.
Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.
☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penn'a Central R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburg.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburg.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, O.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Ind.
W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, O.
G. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Va.
HALL & CO., Marietta, O.
H. S. PIERCE & Co., Zanesville, O.
McDOWELL & MOLCOLM, Portsmouth, O.
R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
J. P. JOHNSTON, Ripley, O.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, O.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.
LIVE STOCK.
Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
jan3 dly

Split-bottom Chairs.
We are agents for the sale of Kentucky Penitentiary Split-bottomed Chairs, and have in store for sale a large lot of all sizes. A. L. SHOTWELL & SON,



H. G. VAN SEGGERN.
FRANKLIN PLANING MILL.
Door, Sash, and Blind Factory.
PACKING BOXES, &c.
FLOORING, DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND
Walnut street, between Clay and Shelby, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. ap4 d3m

W. B. WILSON (Successor to G. W. Bashaw), WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines of all sorts,
PLASTER, CEMENT, WHITE SAND, AND LIME,
Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, opposite Bank of Louisville, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc dly

T. A. HARROW. Corner Main and 4th sts. LOUISVILLE, KY.
The National Hotel is situated in the very center of the business part of the city, convenient to the Railroad, Telegraph, and Express Offices, the banks, Post-Office, and places of amusement, and within one square of the principal Steamboat Landing. The house has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the winter business, and is in better condition now than it was ever before, and to the traveling community and persons visiting the city for business or pleasure offers every inducement for patronage. Prices to suit the times.
Terms $1 50 Per Day
oc8 dtf

W. H. STOKES, (SUCCESSOR TO E. & W. H. STOKES),
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
Old-established Saddlery Warehouse,
No. 485 Main St., between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. s8 dcow&weowtf

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. B. TAYLOR & CO., Successors to F. Fielding & Co., Dealers in Hay EXCLUSIVELY.
☞ The highest price in cash will be paid for any quantity of Hay delivered on the levy or at our store, 243 Fourth street, between Main and the river. N. B. TAYLOR & CO.
Louisville, March 6, 1862.

D. P. CROPPER. C. B. PATTON. W. B. RUSSELL.
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Commission Merchants AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FEED, PRODUCE, BACON, LARD, FLOUR, AND WHISKY, 143 WALL STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY. jan6 d6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
W. L. MURPHY Is constantly in receipt of strictly screened PITTSBURG COAL, fresh from the celebrated "Hyatt Mines," which he offers in large or small quantities at the lowest market price. Orders by railroad promptly filled.
Office at No. 48 east side Third street, near Main. d4 dtf

GEO. CATHRALL, Manufacturer and Dealer in Tobacco and Cigars, Southeast corner of Second and Callowhill sts, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
N. B.—An assortment of one million Domestic Cigars kept constantly on hand. and6 dly

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR (Successors to Jos. Roen), DEALERS IN PITTSBURG AND PEYTONA CANNEL COAL, And Sole Agents for the Pomeroy Coal.
Orders for any of the above Coals respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market prices.
Constantly on hand a large supply of the "PEYTONA CANNEL" and "PEACOCK" POMEROY COALS, which for kitchen, parlor, or chamber use have no superior.
Offices No. 304 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at Robb's old stand; and at No. 802, southwest corner Brook and Market streets. je28 dtf

MALT AND HOPS For Sale. Cash paid for Barley AT THE KENTUCKY MALT HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET, Between Sixth and Seventh.
jan31 dtf JOHN ENGELN & CO.

W. WYATT, UNDERTAKER.
Improved Metal Burial Cases Combining Beauty, Durability, and Lightness
☞ Office corner Seventh and Jefferson, Louisville.
The above Caskets are made of Corrugated Sheet Metal and lined with Gutta Percha or India Rubber so as to be Air and Water Tight.
All orders promptly attended to. d3 [illegible]

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.
In connection with the practice of Law, I am prepared to obtain for those entitled Half Pay and Invalid Pensions, Bounty, and Arrears of Pay.
Persons at a *distance* can have their claims promptly attended to by addressing WM. MIX, Attorney at Law.
a2 d3m* Office No. 4 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

HOG CHOLERA.
Christiansburg, Shelby Co., Ky., April 23, 1862.
*To all whom it may concern:*
About two years since my hogs were badly diseased with cholera, and I was fearful that I would lose the greater portion of them unless I could procure a remedy to arrest the disease. I heard of Lighter's remedy and concluded to try it. I purchased his medicine and gave it according to his directions, and my hogs were soon restored to health, and fed well during the season. Last spring while absent from home my hogs again were attacked with cholera, and on my return I found them badly diseased. I gave them several doses of Lighter's remedy, and soon restored them to health, and they have been feeding ever since as well as I ever had hogs to feed. From the many tests which I have made with Lighter's remedy for the cure of hog cholera, I am satisfied that it is of great value, and I advise all farmers and feeders to purchase it, believing it will do all that he recommends it to do if given according to his directions. I am a farmer, and trade largely in stock, both in Cincinnati and Louisville markets.
a3 wt&dtf M. P. HIATT.

HATS AND CAPS.
A good supply of Spring style SILK and CASSIMERE HATS just received at JAS. M. LADD, No. 331 Main st., south side, between Third and Fourth. m3
A variety of colors and grades SOFT FELT HATS always on hand at LADD'S, 331 Main st. m3
A good assortment of STIFF BRIM HATS, all colors, received this day per express at LADD'S, 331 Main st. m3
Spring styles black and fancy CAPS on hand at LADD'S, 331 Main st. m3
Just received per express an invoice of pearl and brown LEBEAU HATS, very light in weight, something new, at LADD'S, 331 Main st. m3
A PARTIAL STOCK STRAW GOODS on hand. Cheap for cash at LADD'S, 331 Main st. m3

Carpets! Carpets! Floor Oil-Cloths! India and Cocoa Matting! Curtain Materials! Rugs, Mats, &c.!
New supply just received at GEO. W. SMALL'S Carpeting and House-Furnishing Room, No. 327 Main st., south side, 3 doors west of Bank of Louisville.
☞ Terms cash. Positively NO CREDIT. m6

Elegant Stock FINE CLOTHING:
Military Dress Suits; Military Fatigue Suits; Sky blue Cassimere Pants; Military Vests, &c.
Also a superior stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.
Full stock just opened at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, Corner Fourth and Main sts., opposite the National. m8

25 KEGS SHOT received this day and for sale by m5 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

NAILS—1,000 kegs assorted sizes for sale by TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ABNER COOPER, Wholesale Commission Merchant IN Butter, Cheese, & Produce. 59 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

NOCK, WICKS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Agents for Tobacco, Liquors, and Cotton Yarns, Nos. 615 and 617 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY. mlf

MILL FURNISHING.
FRENCH BURRS—All sizes and kinds.
BOLTING CLOTHS—All numbers best make.
IMPROVED PORTABLE MILLS—With solid French Burrs and made on best known plan.
SMUT MACHINES—Several different kinds.
Mill Irons, Screws, Screens, Belting, Plaster Paris, and Mill articles generally.
We have on hand a large stock of the above-named articles. For sale low and quality warranted.
HERBERT & WRIGHT, No. 18 Third st., bet. Main and river. sep17 6m

JOHN SNYDER & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Flour and Commission Merchants, 43 Main street, between Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE of Flour and Produce. an21

FILL YOUR ALBUMS AT WEBSTER'S GALLERY. "Cartes de Visite" OF
Gen. Rousseau, Gen. McCook, Gen. Schoepff, Gen. Johnson, Gen. Negley, Gen. Wood, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Nelson, Maj. Flint, Maj. Helvett, Dr. Cliff, Col. Fry, Col. Pope, Col. Bruce, Col. Landrum, Col. Enyart, Col. Walker, Col. Wynkoop, Col. Williams, Col. Sirwell, Col. Sedgwick, Col. Mundy, Col. Harlan.
And scores of others from all parts of the world, including all the "fed" and a great many of the "unfed" Generals.
P. S.—Persons from a distance can by enclosing one dollar to our address by mail receive five pictures of any person or persons among our collection.
mar18 tf WEBSTER'S GALLERY.

WM. SKENE. ROBT. SKENE.
LOUISVILLE Carbon and Coal Oil Works. WM. SKENE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Carbon Oil, Refined Coal Oil, Extra Lard Oil, Pure Rosin Oils, Head Light Oil, R. R. Fish Oils, Lubricating Petroleum, Benzole and Naptha, Car and Axle Grease, Paint Dryer,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN SPERM, WHALE, SEAL, AND OTHER OILS SUITABLE FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING.
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON and COAL OIL LAMPS of every description from the cheapest Kitchen Hand Lamp to a rich Parlor or Church Lamp with marble bases, most approved Burners, Wicks, Shades, Chimneys, Globes, Brushes, Lamp Trimmings, &c., &c.
Agents for JUDSON'S TRANSPARENT CONES.
☞ Warehouse and Store Bullitt street.
☞ Lard Oil and Lamp Factory Bullitt, between Main and Water streets.
☞ Carbon and Coal Oil Works corner Sixteenth and High streets. mar19 dtf

REMOVAL.
Brandies & Crawford, GRAIN DEALERS,
Have removed to the new Warehouse on the south west corner of Main and First streets.
We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the Ohio river.
d23 dtf BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.

Camp Equipage.
I am prepared to furnish Regiments or Companies with Camp Stoves, Camp Kettles, Plates, Army Cups, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Canteens, Mess Pans, Cots, Camp Stools, &c., on short notice.
P. M. JONES, Fourth st., near National Hotel. o11 b12&tf

Officers' Camp Chest.
The most complete article of the kind ever invented. Call and see it. P. M. JONES, Fourth st., near National Hotel. o12 b12&tf

WHISKY—100 bbls extra Rectified Whisky; 50 bbls double extra do do; 75 bbls copper distilled do; 40 bbls fine old Bourbon do; 15 bbls fine old Rye do; In store and for sale by m5 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—40 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Powdered and Granulated sugar received this day and for sale by m6 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

G. D. CAPS—3 cases G. D. Caps just received and for sale by m6 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

100 BOXES KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA, AND MISSOURI TOBACCO for sale by m5 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

SIX-TWIST TOBACCO—50 boxes Six-twist Tobacco just received and for sale by m5 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

SUNDRIES—Hay, Clover and Timothy; Corn and Oats; Baled Oats and Straw; Bran, Shorts, and Ship Stuff. Corn Meal and Hominy; for sale by m5 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

STAR CANDLES—100 boxes Star Candles just received and for sale by m5 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

WOODEN WARE—50 dozen fancy Buckets; 100 do blue and red Bucket; 50 do brass bound and plain Cedar Buckets; 50 do Cedar Churns; for sale by m6 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

FINE VIRGINIA TOBACCO—110 boxes Battle's Princess bright lbs Tobacco; 60 do Holland's Extra Humboldt bright lbs Tobacco; 85 do Kate Wicks bright lbs Tobacco; 60 do Wm. H. Hatr do; 60 do Brown's Eureka do; 40 do W. K. Edwards do; 70 cases Holland's 2 oz. twist do; 5 do Holland's Extra roll do; In store and for sale by m5 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

WINE—50 casks Port Wine; 25 do Madeira do; 15 do Muscat do; 15 do Ginger do; 25 bbls Malaga do. In store and for sale by m5 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

SMOKING TOBACCO—200 boxes Killickinick Smoking Tobacco, 5 lb each; 100 do do do do, 1 lbs; 26 cases Billy Bowlegs Pressed Smoking Tobacco; 75 do Cypress by Fine-Cut in papers; In store and for sale by m5 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

SOAPS—Fancy Toilet, German, and Rosin Soaps on retail by [m3] HIBBITT & SON.